MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 FEBRUARY 1981

Iran

Demonstration, Khomeyni Criticism--According to Tehran radio, despite an official ban on demonstrations, members of the Feda'iyan-e Khalq guerrilla organization and other "misguided people," numbering 1,500-2,000, staged a march in Tehran and "created tension" on 6 February. A security official told the radio that these groups tried to attack "innocent people" on their way to Friday prayers but were foiled in their attempt and many were arrested. The official said that the "leftwing activists" and "hypocritical groups" had brought truckloads of stones to throw at the revolution guards, but the guards, "with special alertness and acumen, retreated and merely watched the scene." AFP reported, however, that the guards hurled tear-gas grenades at the demonstrators in an attempt to stop them from reaching their meeting point. The news agency said the demonstrators carried banners denouncing the hostage agreement and complaining of unemployment.

In an apparent reference to the demonstration, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni on 8 February spoke of "the groups that demonstrated their existence over the past couple of days," those who "claim to be Feda'i'yan-e Khalq." Such people, Khomeyni told a group of air force personnel in a speech broadcast by Tehran radio, have "nothing to do with Islam" or with mankind and are "enemies of the people." Delivering a general warning about the existence of certain "political tendencies" in Iran that might be used to attempt to "infiltrate" the ranks of the air force, Khomeyni also went on to criticize those "who claim" to be part of the Tudeh Party, saying that after the revolution this party killed "millions" of people.

Khamene'i Comments on U.S.--Following a Supreme Defense Council meeting, council spokesman Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i told Tehran radio that Iran may want to "receive compensation for damages" from the United States with regard to canceled or unfulfilled contracts. Khamene'i said that the council formed a committee representing various ministries to review outstanding agreements to decide how they should be handled and if steps should be taken for compensation. In remarks during his Friday sermon, reported by the radio, Khamene'i also declared that the United States intends to strike a "blow" against Iran and warned against "various elements" intent on inciting dissension, paralyzing the country and toppling the Islamic revolution. Singling out the bazaaris, Khamene'i called on them to support the revolution and "ostracize" fellow merchants who are trying to "fill their pockets" and "working against Islam" or to face a crackdown by the authorities.

Cynthia Dwyer, Four Britons--AFP reported on 9 February that U.S. freelance journalist Cynthia Dwyer was taken to Tehran airport to fly out of Iran. Citing "an informed source," AFP had earlier reported that Dwyer received a 9-month prison sentence from a Tehran revolution court for her conviction as a spy but that she was to be released because she had already been held for 9 months. According to another AFP report, a spokesman for the Swedish Foreign Ministry said the four Britons held in Iran "may be released soon." The spokesman cited reports from the Swedish ambassador to Iran and the Foreign Ministry's under secretary, who recently visited the four and discussed their fate with Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti. Sweden is handling British interests in Iran.

French-Iranian Relations--Addressing a session of the Majlis, Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani scored France for its delivery of Mirage F-1 aircraft to Iraq and blamed the decision on French attempts "to colonize" Iraq. In remarks reported by Tehran radio, the speaker said Iran is no longer willing to allow "colonialists" such as France to steal its wealth or enter into "shameful agreements" for cheap oil. Citing France's sanctuary for Iranian expatriates, including members of the late shah's family, Rafsanjani said that these "fugitives" ... must be executed a thousand times over in revenge for the blood of our martyrs." Rafsanjani also called on France to deliver the gunboats "already paid for" by

Iran. In a related report, Paris radio reported that France is willing to deliver the disputed gunboats as soon as Iran completes its payment for them. An Iranian delegation is due in Paris next week, the radio added, to discuss outstanding contracts with French firms.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Statements in New Delhi--Arriving in New Delhi to attend the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi told a press conference, according to INA, that Iraq "welcomes" any mission seeking to restore peace between Iraq and Iran. An Iranian delegate to the preparatory meeting of this conference, Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi, reiterated his government's refusal to hold any discussions with Iraqi officials, AFP reported, and further stated that Iran will request the expulsion of Iraq, as well as Egypt and Afghanistan, from the Nonaligned Movement. Tehran radio also reported that Iran's "representative" at the preparatory meeting requested that the draft communique of the conference include a condemnation of Iraqi "military aggression."

Raja'i on Negotiations--Speaking at Tehran University before Friday prayers on 6 February, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i reiterated Iran's demands that Iraq admit to having committed aggression against Iran and withdraw its troops from Iranian territory before any discussions are held between the two countries. Noting that he was speaking as a member of the Supreme Defense Council, Raja'i assured his audience that "no discussions will ever be held" unless these two conditions are met. During his speech, carried by Tehran radio, Raja'i claimed that Iran's situation is "much, much better" than that of Iraq, "the aggressive country of traitorous Saddam," despite the fact that Iraq receives assistance from "reactionary countries of the region" and the "superpowers of the East and West" and despite the delivery of Mirage aircraft to Iraq from the "seemingly civilized but in reality savage" nation of France. Raja'i attributed Iran's superior situation to the efforts of the country's citizens, "young and old," and he appealed to them on behalf of the government for support and assistance.

Military Situation--Iraqi President Saddam Husayn toured the frontlines, INA reported, visiting Qasr-e Shirin and Pol-e Zahab and inspecting road construction work. The Iraqi General Command, in a series of communiques carried by INA and Baghdad radio, reported that Iraqi forces killed 555 Iranians along the various fronts. For its part, Tehran radio reported sporadic clashes along the Kabir Kuh Mountains and "hand-to-hand" fighting on the Abadan-Mahshahr axis.

Afghanistan Talks

Pakistan, Iran on DRA Proposal--Pakistan and Iran have rejected the DRA proposal for unconditional, separate bilateral talks between Afghanistan and the two countries. A Pakistani Foreign Ministry spokesman, cited by Karachi radio, said it is "impossible" to hold talks "on the basis" set forth in the Afghan statement. An Iranian spokesman in New Delhi told newsmen that Iran will not hold talks with "puppets" of the Soviet Union but only with representatives of the Afghan people, AFP reported. He went on to say that Iran will demand Afghanistan's expulsion from the Nonaligned Movement at its forthcoming summit conference. Earlier, Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost had expressed willingness to hold talks with Pakistan and Iran "in any manner or in any capacity they like." In remarks to newsmen in New Delhi reported by AFP, Dost welcomed the presence of a UN representative at any negotiations and said Afghanistan prefers separate talks with its neighbors since this is more practicable than tripartite discussions. Dost also said that Afghanistan will oppose Pakistan's amendment to the New Delhi draft declaration, which calls on the nonaligned foreign ministers to demand the withdrawal of "foreign troops" from Afghanistan at the forthcoming conference.

Moscow Warning--A commentary carried by Moscow radio warned that a debate on the Afghanistan issue at the forthcoming Nonaligned Conference would be "irrelevant and

harmful," adding that the problem of withdrawing Soviet troops from Afghan territory will be solved in the context of a political settlement based on "bilateral accords" between Afghanistan and its neighbors and on "adequate political guarantees" on the part of "certain states" acceptable to Afghanistan.

Pakistan on French Proposal--Karachi radio reported that Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's proposal for an international peace conference on Afghanistan could complement Pakistan's own proposal but could not be a substitute for it.

Pakistan

Nine outlawed political parties have formed an alliance seeking to restore democracy and end martial law. According to AFP, a joint declaration said that Pakistan and martial law are incompatible and called for a "popularly elected government." The signatories included Begum Nusrat Bhutto, widow of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Delhi radio's English service later reported that several opposition leaders have been banned by the authorities from Karachi for 3 months following the joint declaration.

Jordan

A group calling itself the "Eagles of the Revolution" claimed responsibility for the 6 February kidnapping of the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut, according to the Voice of Lebanon radio. The kidnappers set a 48-hour deadline for Jordan to meet its conditions for the charge's release, the radio reported, which include the return to Syria of pilots who defected to Jordan and Iraq and the noninterference by the PLO in the affair. After initially being taken to the Shatila Palestinian refugee camp, the radio said that the charge has been returned to Beirut because his health is "continuously deteriorating." The head of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, denounced the charge's kidnapping, calling it a "regrettable" incident. Qaddumi told a press conference in Kuwait, reported by the Voice of Palestine radio, that the PLO is trying to identify the kidnappers and return the charge safely.

Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam denied his country's involvement in the kidnapping, Damascus radio reported, stressing that the Syrian Government strongly condemns such violations of diplomatic conduct. According to Amman radio, the Jordanian newspaper AR-RA'Y denounced the Syrian foreign minister's statement, calling the denial "deceptive and cowardly," and radio commentaries blamed Syria for the kidnapping and identified Rif'at al-Asad, President Hafiz al-Asad's brother, as head of the "eagles" group and responsible for the "terrorist action."

Syria

Clashes in Aleppo, Hamah--According to Voice of Lebanon radio, a group calling itself the "Arab Revolutionary Vanguards" allegedly stormed the Al-Mazzah prison in Aleppo on the night of 8-9 February in an attempt to release Salah Jadid, the former Syrian leader imprisoned by President al-Asad. The group reported a number of casualties from rocket and mortar fire by Syrian forces. The same organization's "military command" also ordered its "fighters" in Hamah to attack the Syrian "intelligence center" there and later claimed to have captured 10 intelligence operatives.

Al-Asad Visit to Romania--The text of a joint declaration on the visit of President al-Asad to Romania and his talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu, broadcast by Damascus radio, noted that Syria and Romania signed a series of trade protocols during the visit and agreed to expand mutual cooperation.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 026 *9 February 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

Preparatory Committee Discusses Conference Topics A 1
Havana Lauds Latin American States' Participation A 1
Reaction to DRA's Delhi Peace Proposal A 2
DRA Peace Proposal Rejected A 2
Pakistan Rejects DRA Proposal A 3
Iran: No Talks With DRA A 3
Iran Wants DRA Expelled A 4
Bangladesh: 'Welcome Development' A 4
SRV Delegate Attacks Singapore Stand on Kampuchea A 4
Tehran Delegate Condemns Superpowers' Gulf Presence A 5
Cuba's Malmierca Talks on Conference Topics A 6
DRA Mediation Offer A 6
More on Mediation Effort [Havana] A 6
Latin American Issues [Havana] A 7
Discussions With India's Rao [Havana] A 8
Salvadoran Rebel Group Seeks Conference Support [Havana] A 8
Difficulties in Formulating Draft Declaration Reported A 8
Egypt Wants To Amend Nonaligned Declaration A 9
DPRK Does Not Want Korean Issue Aired at Conference A 9
ROK Welcomes DPRK Gesture at Nonaligned Meeting A 10
Bangladesh Foreign Minister, Gandhi Discuss Agenda A 10
Kabul Comments on Conference, Attacks U.S. A 11
Pakistan's Shahi Arrives, Comments on Afghan Talks A 11
Arrival in Delhi A 11
French Peace Proposal 'Complementary' [TANJUG] A 11
Bilateral Talks Unacceptable A 12
Shahi, Other Foreign Ministers Meet With Rao A 12
Rao: India To Try To Save Unity of Conference A 13
Gandhi Views Unity, Purpose of Nonaligned States A 13
SRV's Thach on Kampuchea, Nonaligned, ASEAN A 13
AFP Reviews Draft Declaration's Economic Section A 14
African States Press for Energy Price Discussion A 15
UAE Rejects Discussing Energy Issue at Conference A 15
Libyan, Algerian Ministers Agree on Expelling Egypt A 16
Gandhi Address at Conference's Opening Session A 16
Rao Elected Nonaligned Conference Chairman A 18
Rao Address to Nonaligned Opening Session A 18
Sri Lanka's Hameed Addresses Conference A 19

AFGHANISTAN

Radio Notes U.S. Activities in Iran, Pakistan C 1
Moscow Interviews Politburo Member Ratebzad [cross-reference] C 1
Radio Reads More of Military Conscription Law C 1
Military Court Chief Interviewed on Conscription C 2

INDIA

Gandhi Scores Opposition's 'Irresponsible' Remarks E 1
Iranian Industrial Delegation Seeks Cooperation E 1
Investigations Into Shooting at Minister's Home [THE TIMES OF INDIA 1 Feb] E 1

PAKISTAN

British Minister Visits Afghan Refugee Camps F 1
UAE Vice President Arrives on Brief Official Visit F 1
Meeting With Haq F 1

IRAN

Developments Concerning Relations With U.S. I 1
Khamene'i on U.S. Plans I 1
Bank Delegation to London I 2
AFP: Cynthia Dwyer Released I 2
Dwyer 'Accomplices' Released I 2
'Secret' Beheshti Trip to U.S. [AFP] I 3
U.S. Oman Exercise I 3
Khomeyni Meets, Addresses Air Force Personnel I 4
Khomeyni Address I 4
Air Force Resolution I 6
Fakuri on Meeting I 7
Bani-Sadr Details 9 Feb Talks With Khomeyni I 7
Khomeyni Receives Raja'i, Nabavi 8 Feb I 8
Nabavi Interviewed Prior to Departure for Delhi I 9
7 Feb Majlis Session Calls for Unity I 9
Details of 8 Feb Majlis Session Reported I 10
AFP on Session I 12
Prime Minister Raja'i Chairs 7 Feb Cabinet Meeting I 13
Defense Council Discusses Kordestan, U.S. Agreement I 13
Montazeri Rejects Possibility of Talks With Iraq I 14
Bani-Sadr Holds Meetings in Khuzestan 6 Feb I 15
Bani-Sadr on Relations With UK, War Effort I 15
[London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 9 Feb]
Security Official Interviewed on Tehran Clash I 16
Bani-Sadr Says Detained Britons To Be Released I 17
[London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 9 Feb]
AFP Report I 18
Delegations Leave for Numerous Countries 6 Feb I 18
Delegation to India 7 Feb I 19
Delegation Meets With Bulgarian Officials I 19
Turkish Paper Claims Iran Cuts Cyprus Ties I 19
[Nicosia HALKIN SESI 6 Feb]
Tehran Announces Temporary Radio Frequency Changes I 19
11 Iraqis Join Iranian Army on Western Front I 20
Tehran: Fuel Crisis in Iraq Increasing Daily I 20
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communiques 397, 398 I 20
397: 5 Feb Victories I 20
398: Further on Battles I 21
Revolution Guards Report on 7 Feb Fighting I 22
Revolution Guards Statement on Ilam, Marivan I 23
Reportage on Fighting, Situation in South I 23
Dezful Shelled I 23
Revolution Guards Activities I 23
Deputy Interior Minister's Visit I 24
Friday Imam Seminar I 24
More on Seminar I 25
Iraqis Captured Near Susangerd I 25
Iraqi Supply Positions Attacked I 26
Shelling of Abadan, Susangerd I 26
Clashes in Abadan Region I 26
Ramhormoz Training Courses I 26

Fighting Continues on Western Battlefronts	I 27
6 Feb Report	I 27
8 Feb Report	I 27
Sporadic Clashes	I 27
Kordestan, Western Azarbayjan Fighting Reported	I 28
Iraqi Losses	I 28
Smuggler, Weapons Captured	I 28
Guards' Report	I 28
Iraqi Deportees Arrive	I 29
Sanandaj Clashes	I 29
Offer of Amnesty	I 30
Kurdish Radio Reports on Support for Mahabad [Voice of Iranian Kordestan]	I 30
NVOI Comments on International, Domestic Issues	I 31
5 Feb Commentaries	I 31
7 Feb Commentaries	I 32

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES CONFERENCE TOPICS

BK061624 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] In New Delhi, the preparatory committee of the officials of the 90 nonaligned countries has failed to evolve a consensus on the question of seating Kampuchea at the foreign ministers conference beginning on Monday. The preparatory committee, which held a full plenary session this afternoon, has decided to recommend to the foreign ministers to take note of the differences.

Briefing newsmen later, a spokesman of the conference said the issue may be referred to the coordinating bureau, which may examine the question as an ad hoc committee dealing with it. The bureau's conclusion will be considered by the foreign ministers.

The plenary session today also considered the issue of adopting a document or a resolution by the conference to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the nonaligned movement. The document is expected to reiterate the commitment of the member countries to the values and ideas of the movement and its role in maintaining world peace.

The two committees of officials dealing with the political and economic matters contained in a revised draft resolution continued their deliberations throughout the day. In the political committee, nearly 50 countries took part in the debate.

A spokesman said that despite different perceptions of some of the countries, there was a consensus that the revised draft circulated by India is an excellent and constructive one. It contained a balanced approach reflecting the values and the spirit of the nonaligned movement. They also felt that the draft is indicative of the best tradition of nonaligned unity. He said 19 amendments have been so far proposed to the political paragraph. A number of countries wished that the contents be so formulated as to ensure that the movement concentrates on peaceful settlement of disputes between the nonaligned countries. Sri Lanka suggested the creation of a commission to settle border disputes between members.

The discussion on the economic committee broadly related to interdependence between developing and developed countries and the North-South dialogue. It was urged that the movement should evolve measures for cooperation among the developing countries. They felt collective self-reliance and economic cooperation among the developing countries is very essential. The discussions in both the committees will continue tomorrow.

HAVANA LAUDS LATIN AMERICAN STATES' PARTICIPATION

PA072141 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Report by special Radio Havana correspondent in India]

[Text] Greetings, dear listeners. From the press room of the New Delhi Palace of Culture this is Pedro Martinez Pires, special radio Havana correspondent. A significant event for Latin America during the nonaligned ministers' meeting will be the admission into the movement of Saint Lucia, a small Caribbean nation, as a full member.

During the sixth summit meeting of chiefs of state or government, held in September 1979 in Havana, Saint Lucia was admitted as an observer, along with Costa Rica and Dominica. During the Havana summit, whose echoes will be heard here in New Delhi, and during the ministers' conference to mark the 20th anniversary of the nonaligned movement, four Latin American and Caribbean nations joined the movement: Nicaragua, Grenada, Bolivia and Surinam.

The fact that the sixth summit was the first one to be held in Latin America, of course, influenced the increase in the presence of this part of the hemisphere in an organization which, born in 1961 to unite the nations of the so-called Third World around its political activities, has a very important potential in our America. It is logical that Cuba, a Latin American founder of the movement and its chairman for the last 2 years, should play a major role in the growth of the influence and prestige of the Nonaligned Movement in our region.

Latin America has changed since 1959, when the Cuban revolution marked the beginning of a new phase for the nations in this part of the world. Until then they had been firmly controlled and subjected by the powerful economic, military and diplomatic force of the foremost imperialist power in history. Saint Lucia will be the 12th full nonaligned member from Latin America. Eleven states will participate as observers, and Belize has a special status at the conference. In other words, our America has 24 nations in this important international political force, a force that groups most nations together despite their natural differences.

The admission of Nicaragua and Grenada, two nations led by very clear-cut political vanguards that are firmly anti-imperialist, consolidated the most progressive Latin American stands within the nonaligned movement and enhanced the U.S. imperialists' hatred for a movement that, despite its heterogeneous nature, essentially maintains an independent international stand that constantly clashes with Washington's policy. Recently, George Odlum, deputy prime minister of Saint Lucia, criticized the Western powers' tactics of dividing the Caribbean nations and warned the nations of the region about the dangers of those maneuvers.

In a clear reference to the imperialist campaign against Grenada, the leader of Saint Lucia said that his government will not fall into the trap of attacking the governments of other Caribbean nations and that Saint Lucia should now concern itself with deciding what its relations with the united States will be following Ronald Reagan's inauguration. The reaction of the future full member of the Nonaligned Movement is similar to that of other Latin American and Caribbean nations, which are very concerned about Washington's extremely reactionary plans for Latin America. That sentiment will be felt here in New Delhi during the ministers' meeting that is being prepared by high ranking officials and ambassadors. Despite Washington's efforts, the Delhi meeting will condemn the aggressive U.S. policy toward Latin America.

REACTION TO DRA'S DELHI PEACE PROPOSAL

DRA Peace Proposal Rejected

OW062103 Hong Kong AFP in English 2057 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Feb (AFP)--An Afghan proposal of unconditional talks on the Afghanistan issue between Kabul and the Governments of Pakistan and Iran was firmly rejected today within hours after it was made here.

Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost proposed such talks upon arriving in this capital for a meeting preparatory to next week's nonaligned summit conference here. He specified that his government would not insist on prior recognition by Pakistan or Iran, adding that Kabul's preference went to two separate talks with the one and the other country. The Afghan official also suggested that the talks might be held with United Nations' participation.

First to reject the whole idea out of hand was Iran's Sar Afraz, a delegate to the preparatory meeting here. He told a press conference that Tehran "will not hold any discussions with puppets representing the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, but only with representatives of the people." He made clear that he was referring to the armed Islamic rebels opposing the Moscow-backed regime in Kabul.

Pakistan, which will be promoting a resolution here demanding the immediate departure of all Soviet forces from Afghanistan, announced its rejection of Mr Dost's proposition in a Foreign Ministry statement from Islamabad. A ministry spokesman said tersely that "a dialogue is not possible on the basis defined in these declarations" by Mr Dost, adding that his country's position was well known and did not require repeating. Pakistan, which has proposed UN-sponsored talks on the Afghan situation, has made it clear that before everything else, Soviet forces should be leaving Afghanistan.

Authoritative sources added that Pakistan was also hostile to the procedure of two sets of bilateral talks suggested by Afghanistan as its preferred method.

Pakistan Rejects DRA Proposal

BK070247 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Pakistan and Iran rejected the Babrak Karmal administration's proposal that a direct but separate dialogue should be held with the participation of the UN secretary general on the Afghanistan crisis.

A Pakistan Foreign Ministry spokesman in Islamabad, asked yesterday evening to comment on Karmal administration Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost's open statement in New Delhi yesterday, stated categorically that it is impossible to hold talks on the basis set forth in the statement. The spokesman said that Pakistan's stand on the modalities of negotiations on the Afghanistan problem is completely clear and that there is no need to repeat it.

The Iranian representative at the preparatory meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in New Delhi, Manoucheu Mottaki, told newsmen that Iran does not recognize the Karmal administration and is not willing to hold talks with it. A member of the Iranian delegation, Sar Afraz, said that Iran will demand expulsion of the present administration of Afghanistan from the nonaligned movement and its replacement by representatives of the Afghan freedom fighters.

Iran: No Talks with DRA

OW061821 Hong Kong AFP in English 1815 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Feb (AFP)--Iran today rejected an offer by the Moscow-backed Afghan regime for talks involving the two countries and Pakistan on the crisis triggered by the intervention of Soviet troops in Afghanistan last year.

Sar Afraz, a member of the Iranian delegation to the preparatory meeting held here ahead of next week's non-aligned summit, said his government would turn down the proposal for unconditional talks by Afghan Foreign Minister Mohammad Dost. He told a news conference that Tehran "will not hold any discussions with puppets representing the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, but only with representatives of the people."

Mr Afraz also said that Iran would demand the expulsion of Afghanistan, as well as Iraq and Egypt, from the non-aligned movement at the summit that opens here Monday. Tehran will ask for replacement of the Kabul regime with representatives of Afghan rebels, he said. He further said that Tehran wants to set up a special guardianship council to watch over any violations of the non-aligned nations' charter by any member country and decide on sanctions. Mr Afraz said his government would refuse to hold discussions with Iraqi officials, thus dashing hopes for any progress towards a settlement of the more than four-month-old Gulf war at the non-aligned summit.

The Iranian spokesman said that "Iran's policy is simple: No contacts with Iraq as long as Iraqi soldiers are stationed on our soil." He added that Baghdad should be banned from the nonaligned camp "so long as the Ba'th regime (there) is not overthrown." As to Egypt, it should be ousted, the Iranian delegate said, because of its signing of a peace treaty with Israel. Observers considered it unlikely that the Iranian explusion demands would be endorsed by the conference. They said that since the preparatory meeting opened two days ago, it had already been split over the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia. Taking up the Iranian proposals could only provoke further tensions among conferees, observers said, and they would likely be rejected for that very reason.

Iran Wants DRA Expelled

OW061646 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Feb (AFP)--Iran today announced it would demand expulsion of the Babrak Karmal regime in Afghanistan from the nonaligned movement and would lobby for the admission of the Pakistan-based rebel groups.

Manoucheh Mottaki, leader of the official Iranian delegation at the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conferende, told newsmen he had already expressed Iran's stand before the political committee of the movement, which is meeting here. He did not, however, say if Iran had asked India to move an amendment to the New Delhi draft declaration on the expulsion demand. "We do not recognize the puppet regime of Karmal.... neither are we willing to talk with the (ruling) People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA)... our stand is very clear, we only recognize the Afghan freedom fighters," he said.

Bangladesh: 'Welcome Development'

BK070512 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 7 Feb 71

[Text] Bangladesh is to welcome any move for talks between Afghanistan and its neighbors--Pakistan and Iran--in an effort to resolve the Afghan crisis. This was stated by Foreign Minister Shamsul Haq on arrival in New Delhi yesterday. Prof Shamsul Haq arrived in the Indian capital yesterday afternoon to attend the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference beginning on Monday.

Talking to newsmen, Prof Shamsul Haq described the AFghan foreign minister's comment in this respect as a welcome development. Earlier, before leaving for New Delhi, the foreign minister said he will review with his Indian counterpart the progress of implementation of decisions of the last meeting. Meeting in Dacca in August last, the two foreign ministers took a number of decisions to sort out some outstanding issues.

SRV DELEGATE ATTACKS SINGAPORE STAND ON KAMPUCHEA

BK062147 Hong Kong AFP in English 1142 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Feb (AFP)--Vietnam today accused Singapore of "working strongly to sabotage the Non-aligned Conference with guidance and help from imperialist countries."

Vietnamese Vice-Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang told the press here, on the third day of the non-aligned preparatory meeting, that Singapore had "attacked and condemned" Vietnam in an amendment circulated at the meeting on the draft final declaration prepared by India. "But we do not want to reply to their draft and we do not want to have any confrontation with them," said Mr Giang who is leading his country's delegation to the preparatory meeting. Mr Giang stressed that Vietnam wanted to direct its attacks on "those hands which are behind Singapore, the U.S. imperialists who are making these countries profess most wicked and bad designs on the non-aligned movement."

Reacting strongly to the Singapore amendment, Mr Giang said these countries were diverting the attacks of non-aligned countries "away from imperialist and reactionary forces, thereby reducing the effectiveness of the movement and deepening disunity within it." Mr Giang also distributed to the press a Vietnamese amendment to counter that submitted by Singapore on the situation in Southeast Asia.

While Singapore had sought to include Kampuchea by name in the declaration and condemn the continued occupation of that country by Vietnamese forces, the Vietnamese draft merely expressed "grave concern over the continuing conficts in the region and the fact that these were being exacerbated by outside powers." The Vietnamese amendment, which was similar to the passage contained in the Indian draft, also expressed the "hope that through a process of dialogue in the spirit of equality, mutual understanding and mutual respect, the countries of Southeast Asia would be able to resolve their differences in a manner which would eliminate the involvement of outside powers in the region and would lead to the establishment of durable peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

Mr Giang, who had earlier expressed his government's views at the preparatory meeting this morning, stated that despite the efforts to Singapore and her friends he was confident that the Indian draft would finally be accepted by the foreign ministers meeting here next wekk and that the conference would be a success.

Referring to the proposal made by the foreign ministers of the three Indochina states recently for a dialogue with the ASEAN countries, Mr Giang said the Indochina governments were ready for talks "any time, anywhere." Asked if ASEAN had accepted the proposal, he said he thought they were still considering it. "Anyhow, we have no official response yet," he added. "By various channels in Hanoi and elsewhere we have said we will welcome talks, bilateral or multilateral," he stressed.

Mr Giang hinted at the possibility of Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Rithauuddin visiting Hanoi and noted that his government would welcome such an opportunity for talks. He also would not exclude the possibility of the Vietnamese and Malaysian foreign ministers meeting in New Delhi.

TEHRAN DELEGATE CONDEMNS SUPERPOWERS' GULF PRESENCE

LD072256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] According to a central News Bureau report, in a speech in this morning's session of the political committee, Iran's representative at the Nonaligned Conference condemned the superpowers' presence in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The Iranian delegate asked the member countries not to provide the superpowers with bases and military facilities. He suggested that a guardian council take the responsibility for precise implementation of the member countries commitments, their control and final judgment.

The Iranian delegate, who was addressing one of the movement's three committees, asked for an amendment to clause 26 of the draft communique of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference, to the effect that the conference condemn the Iraqi Government's military aggression.

According to our correspondent in New Delhi, Iran also asked for the expulsion of Iraq, Egypt and the representative of the regime occupying Afghanistan, from the Nonaligned Movement. Iran's delegate pointed out that, with its aggression against Iran, the Iraqi Government violated one of the movement's basic principles; therefore its aggression should be condemned by the member countries and they should disasociate themselves from this aggressor regime. According to the same report, this morning the Iranian delegates condemned the bureaucracy governing the conference and asked for more firmness.

The Iranian delegates at this afternoon's session of the political committee asked that the member countries mobilize against the danger of superpower presence in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. At the same meeting, the Iranian delegate condemned Soviet aggression against Afghanistan. The Iranian delegate also condemned U.S. imperialism and puppet regimes such as that in South Africa. The Iranian delegate informed the conference of Iraq's savage attacks, its bombardment of hospitals and schools and the use of ground-to-ground missiles by the Iraqi forces, which resulted in the destruction of civilian homes.

According to the same report, the Iraqi delegate, protesting the Iranian delegate's assertions, tried to interrupt but was asked by the deputy chairman from Singapore to observe order. The Iranian delegate was allowed to continue his speech.

CUBA'S MALMIERCA TALKS ON CONFERENCE TOPICS

DRA Mediation Offer

BK071029 Hong Kong AFP in English 1013 GMT 7 Feb 80

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Feb (AFP)--Cuba today offered to play a mediatory role to narrow down the existing differences among Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan so that they can start talks during the New Delhi Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference to solve the Afghan crisis.

Cuban foreign minister, Isidoro Malmierca, who arrived here today heading his country's delegation at the conference, said he would get in touch with the concerned countries and would start efforts "so that the New Delhi conference can make a positive contribution" in solving the 13-month-old Afghan crisis. "We have tried in the past in bringing about a solution and we have come here prepared to try it again," Mr Malmierca said.

Meanwhile, Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammed Dost today held discussions with his Indian counterpart P.V. Narasimha Rao. Informed sources said Mr Dost had briefed Mr Rao on his country's stand at the proposed talks with Pakistan and Iran. There was, however, no official comment available. The prospect for the talks on the Afghan issue further dimmed today with Pakistan announcing that it would not take part in such talks unless its "Iranian brethern" also participated. Iran rejected yesterday the Afghan proposal for talks saying that it did not recognize the "puppet Karmal regime in Afghanistan" and considered the Pakistan-based afghan rebels groups as the "true representatives of the afghan people."

More on Mediation Effort

FL071551 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1504 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca expressed confidence that the upcoming Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference will contribute to strengthen unity among its members. Malmierca is in New Delhi to lead the Cuban delegation to the meeting due to begin on Monday, which will be attended by the foreign ministers from the more than 90 countries that comprise the movement.

In an interview on his arrival at the Palam International Airport in New Delhi, Malmierca praised the India's efforts in preparing for the conference. The Cuban foreign minister said that the ministerial conference will provide a forum for the member states to again express the movement's stands on the principal problems in the international situation.

Isidoro Malmierca reminded the journalists who interviewed him in New Delhi about Cuba's efforts prior to the Havana summit conference to achieve a normal situation in the southwest region. Malmierca referred to the visits he made to Kabul and Islamabad on orders from commander in chief Fidel Castro, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. In that regard, he said the efforts were intended to promote talks on normalizing relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, guaranteeing respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states and avoiding any type of foreign interference or intervention. This dispatch was sent by PRENSA LATINA from the Indian capital.

Latin American Issues

PA090313 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Interview with Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister of Cuba, by unidentified questioner in New Delhi: date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Foreign Minister Malmierca, we would like to know how, in your opinion, Latin American subjects will be discussed at the Nonaligned Conference, considering that in the past few years Latin American participation in the movement has increased.

[Answer] That's right. Our region, Latin America and the Caribbean, has increased its participation in each summit meeting and in each ministerial meeting. The number of observer countries and of member countries participating in the activities of the movement has increased.

The attention that the conference will pay to Latin America and the Caribbean will be determined not only by the number of member or observer states but also by the fact that our region, Latin America and the Caribbean, is the site of tensions that have resulted from the aggression, or threat of aggression, of the imperialists, and by the existence of colonial situations in the area. We are sure that this conference--as been the case at all of the movement's meetings since its creation in 1961--will state its solidarity with and support for the struggle of the Latin American and Caribbean people to put an end to colonial situations. We trust that our conference will reiterate its hopes that the people of Belize will secure their independence in 1981 and its support for the right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence. it will reiterate previous decisions to request respect for the Panama Canal treaties by the U.S. Government. It will also reiterate its solidarity with the people of Nicaragua and Grenada, which are facing imperialist threats of aggression and economic destablization. It will also state--as has been the case since 1961 at all of the conferences--its solidarity with the people of Cuba and will call for an end to the criminal blockade that the imperialists maintain against our country and to the spy flights over Cuban territory. It will also call for a return to the Cuban people of the territory where a U.S. naval base is illegally installed in Guantanamo.

Finally, but no less important, we are sure that the conference will offer its solidarity to the struggle of the people of El Salvador. Its solidarity will be aimed at encouraging those who are struggling for true independence in El Salvador and to prevent the U.S. imperialists from intervening and meddling even more openly than they are now.

Discussions With India's Rao

FL072018 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca was received by his Indian counterpart, P.V. Narasimha Rao, soon after his arrival in New Delhi. As special representative of chairman of the Nonaligned Movement Fidel Castro, Malmierca conducted a broad exchange of views with the Indian external affairs minister on the ministerial conference that is to begin in New Delhi on Monday.

During the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, the two ministers discussed the need to strengthen unity in the Nonaligned Movement, as well as peace and security in the world, it was learned. The Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference will begin on Monday with a speech by India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

SALVADORAN REBEL GROUP SEEKS CONFERENCE SUPPORT

PA072304 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] A revolutionary Salvadoran delegation is in New Delhi at the meeting of nonaligned ministers to denounce the U.S. interventionist efforts against the people of El Salvador.

The delegation, led by Ruben Zamora, belongs to the joint political and diplomatic commission of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador.

Zamora told PRENSA LATINA that he is in New Delhi to fulfill three basic objectives: To inform the foreign ministers about the advances of the struggle of the Salvadoran people; to denounce U.S. interventionism and the threat it represents for peace in Latin America; and to ask the nonaligned to condemn Washington for its meddling in El Salvador.

Ruben Zamora noted that the program of the democratic and revolutionary government that will be established in El Salvador following the fall of the junta coincides with the principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

DIFFICULTIES IN FORMULATING DRAFT DECLARATION REPORTED

BK071643 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] In New Delhi, the political and economic committees of officials of the nonaligned countries resumed deliberations to finalize the draft declaration, to be placed before the foreign ministers who are to meet on Monday. All the drafting groups charged with the task of working out agreed formulations also went into session today. Efforts are on to narrow down the differences among the members on major issues such as Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Indian sources indicated that every effort is being made to keep the movement united, despite differences among members on some issues. They said India's attitude on Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq conflict and Kampuchea is based on a realistic assessment of the situation and motivated by a desire to stem the process of conflict. Another Indian objective is to see that it remains steadfast to the basic principles of peaceful coexistence.

The draft appeal prepared for consideration of the foreign ministers takes a serious view of various pressures being brought upon the movement threatening its unity and solidarity. It also expresses concern at the deterioration in the climate of peace and security in the world.

Briefing newsmen later in the evening, a spokesman of the conference said the drafting group of the political committee spent most of the day discussing the Indian Ocean question.

He said an interesting development was that some countries suggested that reference to Diego Garcia should be deleted from the draft declaration. He said India and several other countries strongly objected to it.

The discussion in the economic committee was mainly related to review of the world economic situation. Members expressed concern on the delay in signing the individual commodity agreements, in the setting up of common fund for developing countries and in the increasing protectionist measures by developed countries.

Referring to the Tokyo round of negotiations on trade matters, India and other countries said these were only marginally beneficial to developing countries. Even these have been eroded by the unresponsiveness of the developed nations. Members said these misgivings should find expression in the declaration.

Asked about the Government of India's views on the amendments in the draft declaration proposed by Pakistan regarding the situation in Afghanistan and related matters, the spokesman said these amendments have conceptual and political nuances. They are being studied by the Indian delegation and India's views will be formulated as the conference progresses. However, he pointed out, India's views on these matters have been given full public expression. After taking into account the opinion expressed by many nonaligned countries, these views have been reflected in the draft declaration circulated by India.

The spokesman announced that the program for the 4-day foreign ministers conference beginning on Monday has been finalized. The conference will be inaugurated by Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi. On Wednesday she will deliver the keynote address at an special session to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the first summit conference of nonaligned countries. UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim will also address the conference.

EGYPT WANTS TO AMEND NONALIGNED DECLARATION

BK070922 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Egypt has called for the return of Burma to the Nonaligned Movement. It has submitted to the political committee an amendment to the draft declaration to be placed before the conference. Egypt has also suggested insertion of a new paragraph in the nonaligned draft declaration reiterating the right of every state or group of states to take appropriate action to preserve national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security. In another amendment, Egypt has called for substantial support by the nonaligned movement to the Palestine people, to exercise their right of self-determination.

DPRK DOES NOT WANT KOREAN ISSUE AIMED AT CONFERENCE

BK071515 Hong Kong AFP in English 1122 GMT 7 Feb 80

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Feb (AFP)--North Korea today asked the nonaligned countries meeting here not to raise the Korean question during the foreign ministers conference opening Monday.

The country's permanent ambassador to the United Nations Han Si-hae said the move was a "generous effort" to enable the movement to concentrate on strengthening and developing itself as a united force, in the face of growing dangers of war. This was being caused by struggles of the great powers for spheres of influence.

The Indian draft declaration to the conference reiterates support for the "Korean people's desire for peaceful unification... free of foreign independence" based on the joint North-South declaration of July 1972. The document does not mention withdrawal of U.S. troops, which the North Korean spokesman, in reply to a question, estimated today at 400,000.

ROK WELCOMES DPRK GESTURE AT NONALIGNED MEETING

BK071600 Hong Kong AFP in English 1545 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Feb (AFP)--South Korea today welcomed the move by North Korea to have the Korean question dropped from the Nonaigned Foreign Ministers Conference opening Monday.

South Korean Ambassador Kim Chung-tai here said the Korean question was a bilateral issue between his country and North Korea. Settlement could come only when the two sides, "the only parties directly concerned," had mutual agreement.

The ambassador said South Korea had repeatedly urged North Korea to "come back to dialogue" and it was now time for North Korea to respond positively. "The Republic of Korea, urging once again for the resumption of the South-North dialogue, reiterates its preparedness to come to the negotiation table." Earlier today, North Korea's permanent Ambassador to the United Nations Han Si-hae said his country had asked the movement to drop the Korean question at this conference, as a "generous effort" to let the nonaligned nations concentrate on developing as a united force.

BANGLADESH FOREIGN MINISTER, GANDHI DISCUSS AGENDA

BK071730 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haw called on Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at her office in New Delhi this afternoon. Mrs Gandhi warmly received Professor Haq and made inquiries about the health of President Ziaur Rahman. The foreign minister conveyed to her the greetings and good wishes of President Zia, which she reciprocated.

Bangladesh delegation sources said they discussed various matters, including the agenda of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, in an informal and cordial atmosphere. The exchange of views by Mrs Indira Gandhi and Prof Shumsul Haq on the agenda of the conference reflected the shared concern of both India and Bangladesh for an early and peaceful solution of the problems facing the nonaligned countries. They expressed the hope that the deliberations of the conference will be able to make a significant contribution in this regard and strengthen the unity and solidarity of the movement.

While discussing the bilateral relations between the two countries, the prime minister of India and the foreign minister of Bangladesh agreed on the need for close cooperation for peace and stability in the region, so that the attempts of the countries of the region were not diverted from the pressing problem of development. The foreign minister was accompanied by Bangladesh High Commissioner to India Abul Hasan.

Later, Professor Haq met Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao at the residence of the Bangladesh high commissioner in New Delhi. They discussed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere bilateral matters and reviewed the progress so far made in resolving the issues still outstanding. They agreed that Bangladesh and India would continue cooperation closely in a spirit of goodneighborliness.

KABUL COMMENTS ON CONFERENCE, ATTACKS U.S.

LD082206 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] The attention of world public opinion is now concentrating on New Delhi, on the foreign ministers conference of the nonaligned countries that opens there tomorrow. This very important conference is being held in an atmosphere of great international tension, which has been created by the imperialist forces, in collusion with the Chinese expansionists, by embarking on subversive activities against detente and revolutionary and national liberation movements.

Kampuchea, Vietnam, Cuba Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Iran are countries that have recently come under the pressure of international imperialism and Chinese hegemonism. These young countries, whose policy is not suitable to Beijing and Washington, have been subjected to every kind of pressure, provocation, threat and [word indistinct].

The military presence of the United States and its allies in the Indian Ocean, in particular in the northwest region, has been considered a serious danger to world peace.

Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, the president of India, said in one of his recent speeches that the militarization of the Indian Ocean and the creation of foreign military bases there will not only escalate tension in the region but will directly influence the (?countries) of the Indian Ocean to deviate from the nonaligned policy. He said that in the 20 years of the Nonaligned Movement's existence, it has come to light that it has devoted its activities directly to the solution of problems [words indistinct] the aim of which is the maintenance of all-round peace in the world. He added: The socialist bloc has continuously expressed its support for the international activities of the developing countries and its opposition to the intrigues of the imperialists.

PAKISTAN'S SHAHI ARRIVES, COMMENTS ON AFGHAN TALKS

Arrival in Delhi

BK080816 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi arrived in New Delhi from Islamabad this morning. He will lead Pakistan's delegation at the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference beginning tomorrow.

On arrival in the Indian capital, he ruled out the prospect of bilateral talks with a representative of the Babrak Karmal administration, because this did not meet the requirements of the resolutions of the United Nations and of the Islamic Conference summit. He said he hopes that Pakistan will actively participate in the conference. He expressed the hope that the New Delhi conference will prove important in strengthening the Nonaligned Movement. [Karachi Domestic Service in English at 1005 GMT on 8 February, in a similar report, adds the following at this point: Referring to the proposal of President Giscard d'Estaing of France for an international peace conference on Afghanistan, Shahi said it could be complementary to Pakistan's own proposal but would not be a substitute for it.]

French Peace Proposal 'Complementary'

LD082058 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1908 GMT 8 Feb 81

["Pool item"]

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Feb (INA)--Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Sahahi arrived here today to lead his country's delegation to the Nonaligned Conference opening tomorrow.

Speaking to newsmen at Delhi airport, Mr Shahi said the French proposal for an enlarged conference on Afghanistan that would also include the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and certain nonaligned and Islamic countries, could be dovetailed into the Pakistani proposal for the tripartite talks.

"I would not describe the French proposal as a substitute, but as a complementary one. We have sought certain clarifications from Paris and once these are received, I see no difficulty in enlarging the participation," Mr Shahi said. He disagreed with a statement made in New Delhi by Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammed Dost that Kabul was willing to begin talks without any preconditions, saying that the offer was conditional in that it was made on the basis of an agreement between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union at their summit last May.

"On the other hand, the Pakistani proposal has been made in accordance with the UN resolution of November 20 that provides an honourable and equitable basis for a solution to the problem," he concluded.

Bilateral Talks Unacceptable

LD082038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1825 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Feb (TANJUG)--Pakistan does not accept bilateral negotiations with the Karmal government but strives for a political settlement of the Afghanistan crisis, in accordance with the November resolution of the UN General Assembly and decisions of the Islamic summit held recently at At-Ta'if.

The above statement was made by Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi today, on arrival in New Delhi to attend the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference.

Shahi specified that Pakistan would accept tripartite talks in which Iran and a representative of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan would also take part. Observers note that he did not mention the Afghan Government. The Pakistani foreign minister rejected the possibility of meeting with Afghan Foreign Minister Dost in Delhi. In the Indian capital two days ago, the Afghan foreign minister stated that Kabul would prefer separate dialogues with Islamabad and Tehran to tripartite talks.

SHAHI, OTHER FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET WITH RAO

BK081600 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] The preparatory committee of the senior officials, which has been meeting in New Delhi for the last 4 days, has not so far succeeded in evolving a consensus on major controversial issues. Several amendments have been moved to the draft declaration prepared by India, the host country. They relate mainly to the Afghanistan question, the seating of Kampuchea and the Indian Ocean. ASEAN members, particularly Singapore and Malaysia, strongly demanded deletion of reference to the American military base in Diego Garcia, but India and other countries are opposed to the demand.

Meanwhile, high-level consultations began today between India's External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and some of the foreign ministers who have already arrived in New Delhi, to narrow the differences on the major divisive issues. Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi met Mr Narasimha Rao for nearly an hour and apprised him of the outcome of the Islamic foreign ministers conference at At-Ta'if. Mr Agha Shahi also referred to his discussions with the Iranian leaders to bring to an early end the Iran-Iraq conflict. The Pakistan foreign minister expressed his country's desire to take an active part at the deliberations in the New Delhi conference. He was accompanied by Naik Niaz, Pakistan's permanent representative at the United Nations; and Mr Abdul Sattar, Pakistan's ambassador to India. From the Indian side, Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe and Indian ambassador to Pakistan Natwar Singh were present.

The foreign ministers of Yugoslavia, Vietnam, Iraq, Singapore, Cyprus and Laos also called on Mr Narasimha Rao today. The common theme of these discussions was that despite differences in perception of some issues, the New Delhi conference should be made a success. This, they said, is essential in view of the overall need to maintain the unity and solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement.

RAO: INDIA TO TRY TO SAVE UNITY OF CONFERENCE

BK989327 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao has said that India would try to save the unity and continuity of the Nonaligned Movement. He said there is an attempt to divide the movement, but it would be able to steer clear of this attempt. Rao was speaking while releasing an anthology of articles entitled The Perspectives of Nonalignment, edited by Rashiduddin Khan, MP, in New Delhi yesterday.

GANDHI VIEWS UNITY, PURPOSE OF NONALIGNED STATES

BK080931 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has said that the need of the hour is for every member of the Nonaligned Movement to exert to the utmost to strengthen the unity and purpose of the nonaligned community. In a message to a Yugoslav newspaper, Mrs Gandhi said that we should recall and be inspired by the wisdom and vision of the great pioneers of the movement. She said the foreign ministers meeting opening in New Delhi tomorrow will be the largest ever gathering of ministers of that status. During the next 4 days, they will deliberate on important political and economic issues confronting the world. The highlight of the conference will be a special session on the 11th to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the movement. UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim is coming specially for the session.

SRV'S THACH ON KAMPUCHEA, NONALIGNED, ASEAN

BK081250 Hong Kong AFP in English 1202 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Feb (AFP)--Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today ruled out the possibility of any discussions on the Kampuchean question with Malaysian Foreign Minister Tenghu Ahmed Rithauddin during their scheduled meeting here later this week.

Mr Thach, who is leading his country's delegation to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference opening here tomorrow, told a press conference that he would meet Tengku Rithauddin on Tuesday but the discussions would be on bilateral problems of common concern and on peace and stability in Southeast Asia. "If Malaysia can accept to discuss the question of the U.S. base in the Philippines, then perhaps we can accept to discuss Kampuchea," he said.

Mr Thach, who arrived here this morning, also stressed that the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea was linked to the threat from China to the security of Indochina states. "As long as the Chinese threat is there, we will have to be in Kampuchea," he added.

Mr Thach made it clear that his country would not accept any reference to the situation in Kampuchea in the final declaration of the Nonaligned Conference and would do its utmost to prevent it. He said the Indian draft, which had omitted all reference to Kampuchea, was acceptable to Vietnam and also the position already reached at the nonaligned officials' meeting here that no consensus could be reached on the seating of Kampuchea in the current non-aligned conference.

Mr Thach charged Singapore and her Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) partners with ignoring the U.S. and Chinese threats to Southeast Asia, the U.S. base in the Philippines and the UN resolution on East Timor, now part of Indonesia. Stressing that it would not be in the interests of Southeast Asia not to have peace and stability in the area, he warned that the ASEAN countries should know that Vietnam's patience and willingness to cooperate had their limits. "They (the ASEAN countries) are being encouraged by the U.S. and China to think we are weak. They are misunderstanding us, and it is not good for them," he added. Mr Thach at the same time noted that China was trying to get the ASEAN and Vietnam to fight and his country would not fall into the trap.

Asked whether a third force headed by former Kampuchean Prime Minister Son Sann would be acceptable to Vietnam, Mr Thach said it was left to the people of Kampuchea to decide whether he would be welcome at Phnom Penh. He, however, ruled out the possibility of China withdrawing her support from former Prime Minister Pol Pot. At his press conference Mr Thach also praised India for its "wisest policy" on the controversial issues facing the Nonaligned Movement, including Kampuchea, Afghanistan and the Indian Ocean base of Diego Garcia.

AFP REVIEWS DRAFT DECLARATION'S ECONOMIC SECTION

BK081252 Hong Kong AFP in English 1149 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Feb (AFP)--The world's major developed countries are being put into the dock here by the Third World over increasing protectionism, barriers to technology transfers, and their blame for the "ominous recession" in international cooperation.

The indictment is contained in a 20-page economic section of the Indian draft declaration to the Nonaligned Movement's foreign ministers conference which opens here tomorrow. It centres on the "dismal" situation and "bleak" prospects of developing countries, the lack of progress in changing the international economic order, and on the falling world flow of real resources, 0.3 percent, to developing countries, in the face of deteriorating economies of most developing nations.

According to the draft, the ministers will call for developed countries to show the necessary "political will" for global negotiations to be started quickly and successfully concluded. The foreign ministers accuse the developed countries of continuing to intensify protectionist measures and charge that even the "modest results" of the Tokyo round to liberalise world trade had been eroded.

Specifically pointing to "iniquitous" trading arrangements on textiles, they call for protectionist measures here to be dismantled as soon as possible. A time-bound program should be drawn up within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to phase out all barriers to trade affecting imports from developing countries, they recommend.

Other points:

--World economic situation: There has been hardly any progress in resolving the stalemate in international negotiations. The existing system cannot provide adequate and equitable support for developing countries to develop. As it is imperative to strengthen the joint negotiating capacity of the nonaligned and other developing countries, they pledge to foster economic and technical cooperation among them, and urge that the energy issue be dealt with in the context of global negotiations.

--Arms race: Vast human and material resources are being squandered on the unproductive and wasteful arms race, a major impediment in efforts to establish the new international economic order. The international community should agitate for more spending on peaceful development programs which would reverse the arms spending trend.

--Trade and raw materials: Conditions of trade for many developing countries have worsened. Developed countries should act to ensure freer access for products of developing countries.

--Industrialisation: Progress is needed quickly to attain the Lima target of 25 percent share in world industrial production for developing countries and the related target of 30 percent share of world trade in manufacture for these countries by the year 2000.

--Transfer of resources: There is deep concern at the drop in resources transfer and the need to improve aid terms. Transfer of resources should be placed on an increasingly assured, continuous and automatic basis. External debts have become one of the most pressing problems for developing countries, and the ministers urge action on this under resolutions of the trade development board.

--Food and agriculture: The ministers were "gravely concerned" that the developing countries, with more than two-thirds of the world's population and 91 percent of agricultural employment, produce only 44 percent of world food. They call for a time-bound program for setting up the new international wheat system and a system of world food security, and "strongly condemn attempts by certain developed countries to use food as a weapon."

AFRICAN STATES PRESS FOR ENERGY PRICE DISCUSSION

BK080752 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] India and Yogoslavia and some others have suggested a scheme for preferential pricing of petroleum products for nonaligned countries. They have also proposed setting up a nonaligned bank to promote cooperation among the member countries. These proposals were made at the official-level economic committee of the Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi.

The African group taking part in the officials meeting has expressed concern over the buildup of South African forces along the border of frontline states. In an amendment to the revised draft declaration, the group has drawn the attention of the UN Security Council and the international community to the consequent threat to world peace and security. The amendment was submitted by Angola, Botswana, Nigeria, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the SWAPO.

UAE REJECTS DISCUSSING ENERGY ISSUE AT CONFERENCE

JN090932 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0825 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Feb (GNA)--The UAE has stated that it rejects discussion of the energy issue and oil prices by the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, which began in New Delhi today.

A UAE Foreign Ministry source said that the energy issue cannot be dealt with separately from that of raw materials and finished products and that a discussion of oil prices at all conferences and efforts to deal with it separately in an inequitable manner, divorced from reality, will achieve negative results.

In a statement to AL-ITTIHAD today, the UAE source added that in all cases, the real beneficiaries of oil price increases are the oil companies that belong to the industrial countries and their governments.

The source added: One of the important humanitarian reasons for increasing oil prices is the illogical squandering of oil by industrial countries at a time when they should control oil consumption.

The UAE source reiterated the UAE's belief that world economic problems will be solved only if a new equitable system is established that will provide an opportunity for all countries to participate in managing the world system on an equal footing.

LIBYAN, ALGERIAN MINISTERS AGREE ON EXPELLING EGYPT

LD091016 Tripoli JANA in English 0933 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Feb (JANA)--The general people's secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau yesterday conferred with the Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia in New Delhi. The talks centered on the coordination of policies regarding issues posed during the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference.

After the meeting, Mr Ben Yahia told JANA's team in New Delhi that the Jamahiriyah and Algeria's viewpoints are identical especially on the Arab cause and the expulsion of Egypt from the Nonaligned Movement. He said according to the Nonaligned Movement's charter, Egypt cannot r main part of the movement, especially after the As-Sadat regime's total alignment with colonialism. The foreign liaison secretary also conferred with the Yugoslav and North Korean foreign ministers.

GANDHI ADDRESS AT CONFERENCE'S OPENING SESSION

BK091030 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0947 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text of inaugural address on 9 February by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in Delhi]

[Text] Today we could well echo Mahatma Gandhi's words when he said "India wants to be independent of everybody, wants to own this country. We do not want a change of masters. We want to be masters on our own soil." These words characterise the political foundation of nonalignment. All of us, coming from various countries--Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas--want to be masters of our soil and our future. It is to this pursuit of freedom and peace, so essential for freedom, that I welcome you, delegates, distinguished ministers and representatives of the nonaligned countries. Here are assembled nearly a hundred nations. Each has its distinct personality, its own travials and triumphs. I welcome you to this conference and to India. Delhi has been witness to history dating back to our epics. It has been the citadel of empires and it has seen the fall of empires. To us it symbolises the will to freedom of resurgent India.

With prescience of our common problems and later the need to stand together, my father, Jawaharlal Nehru, convened an Asian relations conference in New Delhi in March 1947, even before we and many others who attended with such enthusiasm were free. On the historic and magic day when India's independence was proclaimed my father declared that India looked at the world with clear and friendly eyes and would cooperate with all nations and peoples of the world in furthering peace, freedom and democracy. Since then we have worked consistently to democratise international relations, we have supported liberation struggles, we have fought against all foreign domination and racism and have pleased [as received] the cause of coexistence and the peaceful resolution of conflicts. Peace is not that which teeters on the brink. That is absence of war yet it threatens war, nor can peace be based on outmoded concepts of imperialism, military alliances, spheres of influence or balance of power and competition in nuclear and conventional terror.

Mister chairman, many changes have occurred since the nonaligned summit was held in your brave and beautiful country 18 months ago. We hear of a crisis of character, a crisis of civilisation. What else can we expect when having so recently seen the horror and heartbreak of war, countries still prepare for a new military confrontation? There is disquiet in Europe, gathering danger in Asia and new pressures on Latin America and the Caribbean. Nonaligned countries are being asked to stand up and be counted for or against one side or the other. We see familiar efforts to turn one nonaligned country against another, to weaken our solidarity and the cohesion of our movement. These are backed by economic threats and blandishments on the one hand and military might and bases on the other.

The realities of the world situation--the possibility of a nuclear Armageddon by a single lapse or rash act--reinforce the relevance of nonalignment and demand a rededication to peace. From this conference should issue a call to the big powers to de-escalate belligerent rhetoric, to reduce presences in the Indian Ocean and in various parts of Asia and Africa and to resume the earnest search for understanding and peace.

We are all deeply distressed at events in Afghanistan. The unhappy conflict in west Asia between two of our own brothers has had adverse consequences for the peoples of these two countries as well as other nonaligned nations. These developments have given encouragement to forces which work against our movement and have increased the risk of intervention. Let us hope that the big powers will not be tempted to take advantage to enlarge local disputes into wider confrontations. In the name of peace and the future of mankind we plead with the combatants and appeal to those who are waiting in the wings to call their young men back to their homes.

At this conference we must again raise our voices against the last bastions of colonialism and racism. We salute the victorious people of Zimbabwe and the brave freedom fighters of Namibia, South Africa and Palestine. We deplore the failure of the recent talks in Geneva and the manner in which the UN plan for the independence of Namibia is being frustrated by South Africa's obstructiveness.

Experience has shown that political subjugation and economic exploitation go hand in hand. So, through political freedom we hope to achieve economic advance. The economic dimension of the policy of nonalignment is no less important than the political. In Algiers, Colombo and Havana the conference articulated the economic content for nonalignment. Yet for most of us economic prospects have been worsening with each passing month. I strongly urge that global negotiations be undertaken without further delay to pave the way for a new international economic order.

At the same time we have our own responsibility, highlighted by the impasse in the North-South negotiations, to reduce our vulnerability to the actions of the developed countries. The Havana spirit urged collective self-reliance. The main sanction of developing countries is in our solidarity. This solidarity must be built by a process of reconciliation and harmonisation of our mutual interests. If protectionism, the classic weapon of the strong against the weak, is used against us should we not expand trade amongst ourselves? If advanced technology and aid--and even food--are used as instruments of pressure, should we not devise and adopt comprehensive measures for mutually beneficial financial, technological and agricultural cooperation among our countries? Today our capabilities are diverse enough to permit a meaningful transfer of technology, skill and financial resources among ourselves.

Some affluent countries do recognize the interdependence of nations and the need for cooperation. Hence our negotiating positions should be formulated in a dynamic context and our energies concentrated on mapping out our own strategy.

At every meeting of the nonaligned the big powers seem to redouble their diplomatic and publicity campaign to sow suspicion and division within us. As free people we must stand together. Working in unison on the basis of our original principles and purposes will fortify us to withstand pressures. Divided we are vulnerable, united we can and shall prevail. Let this simple truth guide your deliberations in the next few days. Let us not fall prey to suggestive propaganda. We are here not to juggle with words but to find a way to reinforce the authority and effectiveness of the Nonaligned Movement.

Today is regarded as an auspicious day in India--Vasant Panchami, the first day of spring and dedicated to learning and the arts. It is a good day for a conference devoted to peace and harmony.

On behalf of the government and people in India I greet you once again. Millions of eyes are focused on this conference and millions of hearts wish you well.

RAO ELECTED NONALIGNED CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN

BK090909 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference began in New Delhi today with a stirring appeal for maintaining the unity and solidarity of the movement by Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and the representatives from the four continents who spoke at the inaugural session.

After the inaugural address by Mrs Gandhi, India's Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao was elected chairman of the conference unanimously. Rao's name was proposed by Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq and seconded by Foreign Minister of Tanzania S.A. Salim.

The foreign ministers of North Korea, Cyprus, Sierra Leone and Panama, representating delegates from Asia, Europe, Africa and Latin America, felicitated Rao on his election and thanked India for the warm reception to the delegates and excellent arrangments made for the conference.

RAO ADDRESS TO NONALIGNED OPENING SESSION

BK091043 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1006 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text of speech by Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao at the Inaugural session of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference in Delhi]

[Text] Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you most sincerely for electing me unanimously to the office of chairman of this conference of Foreign Ministers of Nonaligned Countries. I am in particular very grateful to the distinguished foreign minister of Bangladesh for proposing my name and for the generous reference he has made to me personally. My thanks are also due to the distinguished foreign minister of Tanzania for his kind words about me while seconding the proposal.

We deem it an honour that New Delhi should be chosen as the venue of this important conference and India elected to preside over its deliberations. In all humility I accept the heavy responsibilities that go with the chairmanship of this conference. it shall be my constant endeavor to come up to expectations and prove worthy of the confidence that you have reposed in me. I trust that I will have in ample measure your understanding and cooperation at all stages of our work in order that this conference should be as successful as we would like it to be.

The very fact that delegations from nearly all the nonaligned countries have come to the conference from the four corners of the world is ample evidence of our determination not to allow distance nor inconvenience to come in the way of strengthening our movement and to consolidate our unity and solidarity. More than any other grouping, and indeed unlike many other groupings, ours is essentially a movement of the spirit of man in his eternal quest for the fullest blossoming of his freedom and independence. This goal is still far away and we have a long and arduous pilgrimage ahead of us. We in the movement have to keep the need for our unity constantly before us when we consider the various agenda items in the next 4 days. We should discuss our problems freely and frankly in an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence as is the tradition of the conferednces of nonaligned countries.

The fundamental concern of our movement has always been with the global questions of decolonization and the consolidation of freedom, war and peace, the menace posed by the nuclear arms race and the development of our economies through mutual cooperation among ourselves as well as through a more equitable and just new international economic order. All these are interconnected and go to make a package of peace and prosperity for mankind. The package can endure only in its entirety; it is indivisible. I am confident, indeed I know it for a fact, that every single country represented in this conference shares this basic objective. Let us therefore work together to achieve it in the days ahead in a spirit of friendship and cooperation.

I welcome you all to New Delhi. We appreciate the trouble that you have taken to come here to attend this conference. I trust that your stay among us would be comfortable. I hope you will have some time to see something of Delhi and the country during your stay.

I thank you once again for the honour you have done me and my country by electing me chairman of this conference. Thank you.

SRI LANKA'S HAMEED ADDRESSES CONFERENCE

BK091307 Hong Kong AFP in English 1301 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Feb (AFP)--Sri Lanka today urged the Nonaligned Movement to try again to end the conflict between Iran and Iraq despite unsuccessful earlier efforts.

Foreign Minister A. C. S. Hameed told the foreign ministers conference here today that Sri Lanka wanted to see each country--both nonaligned members--respect the rights, obligations and welfare of the other. He stressed too that his country could not "condone or accept the imposition of state authority by external forces in Kampuchea." Nor was external interference in Afghanistan supportable, and he hoped there would be a phased withdrawal of foreign forces from that country. Mr Mameed warned that if the movement was to be effective in the world situation today it must face its internal differences and disputes. To do this, Sri Lanka proposed it set up a system of monitoring border disputes between nonaligned nations so that practical action could prevent them erupting into armed conflict. It also urged a small action force be set up to cooperate with the Group of 77 on negotiating strategy aimed at bringing in a new international economic order.

RADIO NOTES U.S. ACTIVITIES IN IRAN, PAKISTAN

GF081914 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] A second collection of documents has recently been exposed in the U.S. embassy in Tehran, revealing the subversive activities of the United States spy organizations against the Islamic Republic of Iran. These documents show that the United States wanted to influence the Iranian Navy. According to these documents, the United States wanted to win the good will of Iranian reactionary elements, represented by the interim government of Bazargan and former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh. These documents also reveal that the United States wanted to use Iranian religious personalities to achieve its aim. The documents instruct U.S. embassy personnel and other spies to keep the U.S. efforts to disrupt the peace in Tehran and other cities secret and to maintain contact with the [word indistinct] personnel of the interim government. These documents show that the United States wanted to create an atmosphere of anarchy in Iran.

But as is evident after the fall of the kingdom in Iran, the United States was also engaged in finding another faithful government in this region. It found a substitute in the government of the Pakistani military dictator, General Ziaul Haq, to perpetuate its exploitation in the region. General Ziaul Haq's government also agreed to play the role of custodian in the region for U.S. imperialism. But it must be said that these dreams of the Pakistani military government will never come true since the designs of U.S. imperialism are being exposed daily and the Pakistani people have begun to realize the nature of the outdated system of General Ziaul Haq's military government.

According to international news agencies, various political parties in Pakistan have decided to launch a joint movement against the military dictatorship. The joint statement of these political parties emphatically demand the holding of general elections, the end of General Ziaul Haq's military dictatorship, and the abrogation of military law.

MOSCOW INTERVIEWS POLITBURO MEMBER RATEBZAD

For a Moscow Domestic Service interview with Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of education, see page D 2 of the South Asia section of the 5 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

RADIO READS MORE OF MILITARY CONSCRIPTION LAW

LD062204 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto and Dari 0930 GMT 6 Feb 81

["Law and Society" program with reading of Chapter IV of 7 January general military conscription law]

[Text] General Military Conscription Law

IV. Exemption and suspension from military law:

Article 51: Renowned religious scholars and those scholars who teach in theological centers are exempt from military service, conditional upon the approval of the relevant authorities.

Article 52: Suspension from military service will be granted in accord with family circumstances, health circumstances, or for continuation of studies.

Article 53: Conscripts in the following categories can be granted suspension from the army for a period of 1 year, which can be extended:

1. Those with parents incapable of work, who have no other legal guardian or enough resources to support themselves.

2. Those with a child, brother or sister not capable of work or unable to support themselves and who have no other legal guardian.

3. Suspension can be granted up to the age of 35 years. If the reasons leading to the grant of suspension still apply at the age of 35, the person is exempted from military service in peacetime and will enter the reservist lists.

Article 54: Suspension from military service for health reasons will be granted to those conscripts whose temporary inability to undertake military service can be certified on health grounds.

Article 55: Suspension from military service because of continuation of studies will be granted to the following conscripts:

1. Undergraduates of higher educational institutes, until the end of their study period. Those who are expelled from higher educational institutes are excluded from subsequently applying for the suspension of army service in order to continue studies.

2. Students of secondary and vocational schools, until the end of their study period.

In times of an announced state of war in the country, those persons included in subarticles 1 and 2 can be called to military service before the end of their study period.

Article 56: Those conscripts who because of continuation of studies were granted suspension or for any other reason were not called for military service are liable to be called to army service until they reach the age of 35.

MILITARY COURT CHIEF INTERVIEWED ON CONSCRIPTION

LD072026 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1230 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Interview by unidentified correspondent with Col Mohammad Omar, "President of the primary military court"--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Respected Col. Mohammad Omar, president of the primary military court: please tell us in summary about the penal law for offenses against the callup to war and about the steps you have taken to increase the callup to the armed forces. Could you briefly inform us on this?

[Answer] Respected friend, I hope I will be able to cover your question in my answer.

The DRA Government, because of its progressive and social nature, has been able to take steady steps toward the democratization of all toilers' lives, especially in the ranks of the heroic army. Among these steps, we can mention the law of [words indistinct] and capital; the promulgation of a penal law for offenses against the callup to war: and last, the promulgation of the general military conscription law. These laws, as you know, are intended to secure the interests of the toilers and the gains of the Sawr revolution, particularly its new development stage. That is why these laws are very progressive and (?comprehensive) and respond to any kind of human (?aspiration).

The penal law for offense against the callup to war, which became law some time ago, has been (?instrumental) in increasing the number of those called up to war.

It is the duty of every patiotric person who has completed his conscription tour in accordance with the law, that with the observance of articles of this law, which of course have been publicized by the army court and military (?offices) in all provinces, the capital, factories and other relevant places, so that the noble countrymen may be informed of the different topics and the benefits of these laws. [sentence as heard] It was because of this publicity that the noble and patriotic party comrades who reached the legal age went to their callup centers and presented themselves for service under the flag. I can tell you as a witness to this that hundreds of persons and hundreds of [word indistinct] and volunteers from the Hindus and hundreds of comrades from other nationalities who presented themselves for sacred service with the army units have been trained according to army programs and have been prepared for any kind of war service.

[Question] What other organizations have been provided to increase the callup to war in the armed forces?

[Answer] As you well know, the old corrupt regimes of the past used to hold soldiers in suspension callup centers for several days, even several months, during a general mobilization, for transfers and for medical tests. Fortunately, the DRA Government, after the success of the Sawr revolution and particularly its new development stage, ended this practice. Now, those ready for military service are gathered in the local conscription centers or [word indistinct] and all matters of [word indistinct], hygiene, medical matters and other matters related to fitness are dealt with immediately. The conscripts are sent to their duty post by regular transportation and all their financial affairs are seen to by the government.

The registration of soldiers, their enrollment in the training and education units with a view to their poitical and cultural education and other army matters related to them are arranged and implemented.

[Question] Why is 20 considered the best age for conscription? We would appreciate your view.

[Answer] With the promulgation of the military conscription law, the age of 20 as the age of callup was chosen as the best age for rejuvenating the armed forces and as the age of greatest vigor for a soldier. We also kept in view the completion of education, allowing every youth to complete his baccalaureate by the age of 20. After schooling he can, if he wishes, apply for a civil service job or continue his higher education. On the other hand, youth don't marry at this age and have no family responsibilities.

For our noble countrymen, these provisions are included in the new conscription law, which is in accordance with (?social) norms and guarantees the democratic rights of our citizens.

[Question] Well, respected Col. Mohammad Omar, president of the primary military court, I thank you for making yourself available to answer a few questions.

[Answer] Don't mention it. Many thanks for coming. We are at your service.

GANDHI SCORES OPPOSITION'S 'IRRESPONSIBLE' REMARKS

BK070344 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] The prime minister has asserted that during her 1 year in office the country has been put back on the path of development. She was addressing a huge public meeting at Bhopal last evening. Mrs Gandhi refuted the opposition charge of inactivity of her government. She regretted that whatever the Congress [Party] achieved by its efforts was knocked down by the Janata regime.

Referring to the extra benefits being given to the economically backward communities, she said that the government is trying to build a society in which everyone gets equal opportunities and toward this end the weaker sections, like scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, are allowed to enjoy certain benefits.

Referring to external affairs, about which she has been cautioning the nation, the prime minister made it clear that she does not say that there will be war, but the recent happenings in the neighborhood and global stockpiling of weapons have made it imperative for the nation to be on the alert, she added. Mrs Gandhi regretted opposition leaders' statements made outside the country that India is itself preparing for a conflict. She pointed out that our country must be the only one in the world where the opposition leaders are making such irresponsible statements.

Mrs Gandhi also addressed the Congress-I legislators of Madhya Pradesh and had a brief meeting with the press. She said she had urged the legislators to devote themselves to work among the people and to maintain unity. The prime minister later returned to New Delhi.

IRANIAN INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION SEEKS COOPERATION

BK071602 Hong Kong AFP in English 1020 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Feb (AFP)--Visiting Iranian Industries and Mines Deputy Minister Dr Syed Ali said here today that his country had sought Indian cooperation in oil-related industry, including pipelines, steel, chemicals and small scale industries. He told reporters that this cooperation could be in the form of India supplying parts of plants and projects, in certain cases on a turn-key basis. He said talks were already in progress for the preparation of a project report to set up a steel plant in Iran.

Dr Ali said Iran was also interested in receiving Indian assistance in the form of transfer of technology and training facilities for Iranians in specialised fields. He also listed several other areas of possible cooperation such as metallurgical industry, textiles and non-metallic industries.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO SHOOTING AT MINISTER'S HOME

BK071149 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, January 28 (PTI)--The bullet which claimed the life of the security guard of the union supply and rehabilitation minister, Mr Bhagwat Jha Azad, had the markings of an east European country, the police said today.

Ballistic experts were working to establish the exact origin of the ammunition used by the unidentified assailant who barged into Mr Azad's residence on Sunday night. He slipped away after killing constable Teejpal Singh.

The crime branch has, meanwhile, prepared an "Identikit" photograph of the assailant on the basis of eyewitness reports. Copies of the picture are being circulated to police stations in Delhi and various states.

BRITISH MINISTER VISITS AFGHAN REFUGEE CAMPS

BK070818 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] British State Minister for Foreign Affairs Peter Blaker visited two Afghan refugee tent villages near Peshahawar this morning. Talking to refugees, he said that the British Government is making every possible effort to present the Afghanistan issue to world public opinion. He said: We have worked to organize public opinion against armed intervention in Afghanistan by the Soviet Union. In addition to this, we have taken economic measures against the Soviet Union.

He assured the refugees that the British Government will continue its efforts until the foreign troops withdraw from Afghanistan and the refugees are enabled to return to their homes and determine their own future.

UAE VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON BRIEF OFFICIAL VISIT

BK071033 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Ruler of Dubai and Vice President of the UAE Shaykh Rashid al-Maktum was given a warm welcome when he arrived in Islamabad this afternoon on a brief official visit to Pakistan. He is accompanied among others by the minister of finance, the defense minister and the UAE ambassador to Pakistan.

Shaykh Rashid al-Maktum, soon after his arrival, called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. On arrival at the airport he was received on behalf of the president by Federal Interior Minister Mahmud A. Haroon. Others present on the occasion included the minister for culture and sports, the education minister, secretary general of foreign affiars, high civil and military officials and councillors.

Meeting With Haq

BK071538 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Ruler of Dubai and Vice President of the UAE Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, during his brief stay in Rawalpindi, held talks with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq this afternoon. Before leaving he told newsmen at the airport that his talks with the president were successful. He said that views were exchanged during the talks on matters of mutual interest and bilateral relations.

The ruler of Dubai held talks with the president immediately after his arrival. He was accompanied among others by the minister of finance, the defence minister and the UAE ambassador in Pakistan. The Pakistan ministers of finance, foreign affairs and interior and the secretary general, foreign affairs were also present on the occasion. The president later held a reception in honor of Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum.

The minister of interior received him and saw him off on behalf of the president. The federal ministers of culture and sports, education, local councillors and high civil and military officials were also present.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH U.S.

Khamene'i on U.S. Plans

LD061236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpts] After a speech by Prime Minister Raja'i, Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the Friday imam of Tehran, delivered the Friday sermon. In a part of his Friday sermon he said:

[Begin recording] You should know, Muslim brothers and sisters, that the enemies of this revolution, namely the world powers, are still lying in wait like wolves. They have not yet despaired of (?destroying this revolution). Day and night they are still busy defending themselves.

America and its newfangled ruling clique believe that they should prove the strength, power and might of America to the world. They wish to regain their international respect, which was destroyed in the eyes of the world by our revolutionary nation. They wish to sit once again upon the seat of overlordship of the world. They think that this can be done by delivering a blow to Iran. They are thinking of a military invasion, or of inciting small domestic and dependent groups, of creating strikes in the productive organizations and creating paralysis in the society, of creating dissension among the leaders, among ordinary people and among everyone. They do all of this in order to topple this government and this Islamic Republic and they do not refrain from anything in achieving this goal.

International conspiracy organizations and spy networks are hard at work and have certain dreams. Political forecasts in America inform them that some real crises are awaiting the Iranian society. They take all of these into account. They are political experts, and see various elements but they ignore one basic fact: the fact that "verily God is with us." They do not know that when a nation is dependent upon God, its enthusiasm, its zeal and its motivation will never be exhausted,

They try to propagate the idea that this nation has grown cool. No, I announce that whoever makes this accusation about this nation will be liable to the curse of God and the curse of this nation. How has this nation grown cold? The fighting is continuing with strength and might. The path is upon the shoulders of the fighting young and old men of this nation. Who says that this nation's motivation has been enfeebled? The enemy wishes the motivation of this nation to be enfeebled, but we should be careful that the enemy does not achieve its wishes.

I would say a few words in this connection. I address these words both to the nation and to the government, as well as to the intellectuals who hold the reins of the nation's thought and beliefs. In order to foil the enemy, all individuals and groups should accept certain duties. Addressing the Islamic government, I say this. Of course, the government itself is aware of this point. I say that the first priority of the revolution of and the revolutionary government in society should be a policy in defense of the oppressed strata. The future of Iran should be based upon this principle. All other considerations should give way. Those who will safeguard the revolution will be these very oppressed strata.

Bank Delegation to London

LD061740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, 'Ali Reza Nobari, governor of the Central Bank of Iran, left for London today at the head of a delegation. The purpose of the visit is to settle Iranian banks' claims against American banks, to work toward a final settlement and to recover the Iranian nation's legitimate rights.

This is the second delegation to be sent to London by the Central Bank of Iran to carry out the terms of the Algerian people's republic statement. The financial dispute between Iran and American banks encompasses hundreds of millions of dollars; according to the statement, these differences should be settled by 19 February so that Iran can withdraw $1.4 billion deposited with the Bank of England in the Algerian Central Bank account. Once the 2-week period expires, Iranian assets will be deposited with the central bank of a third country, to be determined later, so that once a settlement is reached in the dispute over the total of Iran's deposits, debts and accrued interests, they can be withdrawn from these funds.

As far as the question of legal claims by the Iranian and American sides is concerned, apart from the claims already mentioned, the two sides are to reach an agreement within 6 months on the disputed sums. Should they fail to reach an agreement, the claims, of which there are more than 3,000, will be referred to an arbitration commission accepted by both sides after 6 or 9 months, in accoreance with the Majlis decree.

AFP: Cynthia Dwyer Released

NC090922 Paris AFP in English 0913 GMT 9 Feb 91

[Text] Tehran, 9 Feb (AFP)--American freelance writer Cynthia Dwyer was taken to Tehran airport today to fly out of Iran, after being held for nine months on spying charges.

The 49-year-old housewife, from Buffalo in New York State, was driven to the airport in an Iranian security car with Swiss diplomats, who were carrying her luggage. The Swiss Embassy has been handling United States affairs in Iran.

She was to leave in an Iran-Air plane bound for Frankfurt and London, well-informed sources said.

Mrs Dwyer, arrested in May, was convicted last week by a Tehran revolutionary court of plotting to free the American Embassy hostages and was sentenced to nine months' jail, retroactive.

Dwyer 'Accomplices' Released

NC081438 Paris AFP in English 1432 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 8 Feb (AFP)--The two Iranians tried here as accomplices of U.S. journalist Cynthia Dwyer, herself sentenced last week to nine months' imprisonment after being arrested for espionage, have been tried, found innocent, and released, officials said today.

The Iranians, a translator and a Foreign Ministry staffer, were tried last Wednesday with Mrs Dwyer by a revolutionary court.

'Secret' Beheshti Trip to U.S.

NC081021 Paris AFP in English 1015 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Hamburg, West Germany, 8 Feb (AFP)--Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, leader of Iran's powerful majority party, made a secret trip to New York in November to negotiate the 52 American hostages' release, a niece of the late shah claimed today.

Princess Azadeh Shafik, daughter of Princess Ashraf Palavi, told the weekly Hamburg newspaper WELT AM SONNTAG that she learned while in New York after the November 4 U.S. presidential elections that he was staying there secretly.

The ayatollah, leader of the clergy-dominated Islamic Republican Party and president of the Supreme Court, made contacts with various "trustworthy" aides of President-elect Ronald Reagan, the princess was quoted as saying.

U.S. Oman Exercises

GF071918 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Citing Pentagon sources, AP reports that hundreds of U.S. Armed Forces personnel will carry out 2 weeks of military exercises in the Sultanate of Oman in the Persian Gulf at the end of this month.

These exercises are the first of their kind in the Gulf of Oman, which ends in the Persian Gulf. The report says that their purpose is to test command and control apparatus that will link any U.S. force sent to Oman, in accordance with the U.S.-Omani agreement on the U.S. Navy in the Arabian Sea.

U.S. Marines held joint exercises with the Egyptian Armed Forces in Egypt within the framework of consolidating the U.S. Presence in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf.

Oman, Somalia and Kenya have placed naval and air bases in their territory at U.S. disposal, in accordance with agreements signed by the United States and these countries. The United States benefits from these military facilities to hatch plots against the freedom and independence of the Persian Gulf countries.

Following the triumph of the Islamic revolution and the downfall of the buried shah's American regime, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran had announced the termination of Iran's role during the defunct regime as the region's gendarme, and warned the superpowers and the world's expansionists--after Iran joined the nonaligned movement--against interfering in the region's affairs. It said that the security of the Persian Gulf countries is the responsibility of the area's countries and that no state has the right to threaten the security and stability of the Persian Gulf countries on flimsy pretexts.

The motives that prompted Reagan's administration to carry out these exercises inside Omani territory are not yet clear. However, it appears that the objectives of the new administration in the White House in carrying out these military exercises and sending warships to the Persian Gulf is the same as that of its predecessor, the Carter administration--namely, to flex its muscles for the peoples of the area, especially for the Islamic revolution in Iran. However, Reagan and other U.S. officials should realize that they may be able to instill fear and terror in the peoples that have been lulled to deep sleep by their puppet regimes, but they will fail in carrying out anything against the sanguine revolutions of the world's heroic, wakeful and committed peoples, such as those of Vietnam and Iran, with whom U.S. imperialism had harsh experiences and to whom it was compelled to surrender in the face of their heroic determination and steadfastness.

KHOMEYNI MEETS, ADDRESSES AIR FORCE PERSONNEL

LD081208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] According to a report from a Central News Bureau correspondent, this morning, on the occasion of the anniversary of the historic march of 8 February 1979 [when air force personnel in the last days of the Bakhtiar government demonstrated in support of Khomeyni], some members of the Air Force of the Islamic Repulic of Iran, together with members of the revolutionary institutions of the air force and Colonel Fakuri, defense minister and commander of the air force, were received in audience at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Also present were Hojjats ol-Eslam Rasuli and Tavassoli. A revolutionary anthem was played by air force personnel and an eight-clause revolution was read out. The defense minister and commander of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iarn then made a speech about the allegiance of the air force to the revolution and to the imam of the people. Afterward, Imam Khomeyni made a speech.

Khomeyni Address

LD081936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to a group of air force personnel, including Defense Minister and Air Force Commander Fakuri, in Tehran on 8 February on the occasion of the 2d anniversary of a demonstration by air force personnel in support of Khomeyni and against the Bakhtiar government--recorded, duration 32 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Human values do not manifest themselves under normal circumstances. When the country is calm and living normally, the values of individuals and groups do not manifest themselves. Under such circumstances anyone can claim certain values, including that of being revolutionary. The values of individuals and groups cannot be realized and presented after revolution and victory, for once victory is achieved various groups emerge and express their [words indistinct] and revolutionary stance. These are the groups that appear from nowhere, with the intention of taking advantage of the situation and picking fruits from the garden of the (?republic) and revolution. Frequently there are times when these groups and individuals who have appeared to pick the fruits are not even prepared to allow the owners of the garden to take part in the picking. They want to monopolize everything.

In the postrevolution era, you have witnessed the emergence of certain groups, all entering the arena as revolutionaries who are trying to exploit the revolution and, regrettably, who do not even recognize the owners of the garden as partners. It is when hard times are upon us that the values of individuals, men and groups are proven. It is when the time to die arrives that their values are proven.

I would like to express my gratitude to all the forces, the air force, the navy and the ground forces, as well as to all those who were members of the armed forces in the service of Satan but who then came to serve Islam. The Islamic nation also expresses its appreciation to them.

I must point out to you and all the armed forces, particularly the army and gendarmerie and others connected with the military, that you must bear in mind that there are certain political tendencies, political propaganda, in Iran. It is possible for certain groups or individuals to appear among you, to infiltrate your ranks, and suggest certain political outlooks that have no relevance to the Islamic outlook.

They may suggest certain Eastern or Western policies to you. Do not get involved in these political tendencies, these political issues. Maintain your political outlooks; political [word indistinct] is quite all right. However, political methods advocated by those who might approach you, who might infiltrate you, may divert you from the path you are taking, the path of Islam you adopted after rejecting Satan. This you may do unwittingly.

Politicians do have a certain political knowledge that is not known to ordinary people. It is therefore possible that certain individuals might approach you and, God forbid, through their own propaganda deceive you, thus robbing you of the values you enjoy in the world, the values you enjoy before Islam and in your own country. These individuals may approach you on behalf of people holding certain political outlooks that do not coincide with the country's interests. You must be extremely careful and beward of the Satans who want to make you deviate or to lead you toward the right or the left, even if it is under the name of Islam. Abundant claims exist; wherever you go, leaders of countries, particularly leaders of superpowers, make abundant claims. They claim: We want to protect the people; we want to serve the interests of the people and the masses; we want to protect the interests of workers. There are a great many such claims; there have been many in the past as well. There are a great many claims to the effect that we respect human rights, we are faithful to human rights.

The claims made in support of human rights, the claim that we believe in human rights--there are many such claims. There have been many in the past and there still are. However, you must see them in practice, rather than merely as claims. Their utterances are rather sweet, whereas their deeds are more bitter than poison. These very people who claim to support human rights, these very same people who claim that one ought to respect international agreements, are the first people, the first governments to ignore human rights and the bodies they themselves have established.

Take those who claim to have staged a revolution for people, for oppressed people; these are the very first who oppose mankind, who oppose their own people. All of their propaganda is aimed at gaining power. The propaganda made by the East and the West is contaminated by personal desires, these insatiable desires. They deceive people through their appealing utterances. They they enslave them and use them to achieve power. These very people who claim to be adherents of Tudeh, who claim to be part of Tudeh, sent millions of people, millions of the oppressed, to prison after the victory of the revolution and killed them.

The groups that at present are making their existence known, the groups that demonstrated their existence over the past couple of days [reference to leftwing disturbances in Tehran on 6 February] are the very same ones who claim to be Feda'iyan-e Khalq, and want to continue their activities and propaganda for the people. As you see, these people are never present at the fronts. They have never entered the fronts. They are active behind the frontlines, to the (?detriment) of our soldiers fighting on the fronts. These people have nothing to do with Islam; they have nothing to do with mankind; they have nothing to do with the people. They are enemies of the people [words indistinct]. This is the very method adopted by the superpowers to oppress nations, even their own peoples. They claim to be friends of the masses, and in the name of friends, people's friends, they are the people's enemies.

There are a great many people who make claims about the nation and nationhood, but who, when they come to power, act against the nation and nationhood.

All of you saw for yourselves what Bakhtiar did. He came from the national front and the nationalist front. You saw what he did to our nation. Had it not been for your power, which stopped him, God knows what else he would have done.

Do not be deceived by utterances; do not be decieved by claims. Organize yourselves; open your eyes and remember that it is Islam that supports nations. It was Islamic governments during the early Islamic period that supported nations and sympathized with the masses.

Others simply make claims; Islam acts. They talk of human rights and then act against them; Islam respects human rights and acts on them. Islam does not deprive anyone of his rights; it does not deprive anyone of his freedom. Islam does not allow anyone to dominate others and, under the name of freedom, deprive them of freedom, deprive them of independence in the name of independence.

Maintain your bonds with Islam; strengthen these bonds daily. Remember and beware of the satans who want to create division between you and Islam, between you and the nation, between you and the clergy who sympathize with you. Beware lest, God forbid, they succeed. May God prolong this victory. May God grant you success, brothers, from whatever class you come, so that you may continue along this straight path, the path of humanity, the path of God. God bless you all.

Air Force Revolution

LD082238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text of resolution by air force personnel, read by unidentified speaker at 8 February meeting of air force officials with Imam Khomeyni at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran]

[Text] 1. We, the personnel of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as part of the self-sacrificing troops of Islam, having signed our irrevocable allegiance with the blood of our martyrs, will be resolute in our allegience to the last drop of our blood; we will consider the (?commands) of the supreme jurisconsult as those of the prophets and the innocent imams, and ultimately as divine commands. We strongly condemn any disobedience to the supreme jurisconsult in any form, method or guise.

2. We acknowledge the effective role of the clergy, who have led Islamic revolutions throughout the history of liberating struggles by oppressed nations. On this basis, while ungrudgingly supporting these rightful pioneers of Islam, we consider any form of weakening--or insult to them--as a weakening of freedom, liberty and the Islamic Republic, and strongly condemn it.

3. We declare our ungrudging support for revolutionary organizations, guards corps, reconstruction crusade, revolution committees, rev-lution courts, oppressed mobilization and Islamic societies, who play a vital role in safeguarding the achievements of the Islamic revolution and who have begrudged no self-sacrifice on this path. We strongly condemn any form of insult, weakening and disruption of these organizations, who have risen from the womb of the people.

4. We, the personnel of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, avow in the presence of the imam of the nation, that we will continue our relentless struggle to continue the path of the martyrs; that is, the total victory of the Islamic revolution and the ousting of the infidel aggressors from the Islamic homeland. We refuse any form of negligence or political games in this connection.

5. We ask for the increasing propagation of practical cooperation between the armed forces and other lawful military organizations who have risen from the womb of the Islamic revolution; we also ask for speedy familiarization of these organizations with the existing modern heavy equipment toward the creation of a gigantic military power against the plots of the East and West.

6. We express our heartfelt gratitude for the ungrudging support of the martyr-nurturing nation of Iran, which supports and aids the fighters of Islam on the field of battle between right and wrong with all of its might and facilities; we ask Almighty God for success in serving the Muslim nation and our dear Islam.

7. We declare our ungrudging support for all liberation movements in the region, and strongly condemn feeble attempts by the colonialists of the East and West--such as the French Government's military aid to the Ba'th regime--to weaken the Islamic revolution of Iran.

8. We ask the dear leader of the Islamic revolution to declare 8 February, which is a reminder of the glorious memory of the oath of alliegiance of the air force personnel to their imam, as air force day. This way, every year, we could strengthen our allegiance with the supreme jurisconsult, this pursuer of the true path of the prophets.

Fakuri on Meeting

LD081400 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] After a meeting today of air force personnel with the imam of the people, Defense Minister and Air Force Commander Colonel Fakuri gave an interview to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Fakuri] The purpose of today's ceremonies was to keep alive the memory of 8 February. Today the personnel of the air force were received by the imam and expressed their solidarity with the Islamic revolution of Iran and swore allegiance to the imam. February 8 is a day of destiny in the history of the Islamic revolution of Iran. We have been received in audience by the imam in order to keep this memory alive, in order to pay tribute to a memory that is very dear to the personnel of the air force. We also benefited from the imam's directives.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Thank God our condition is good. As the dear nation has been informed, the air force personnel are ready to give their lives--whether those who fly, those who prepare the aircraft to fly, or those who defend the airbases. They are all doing their jobs with the utmost responsibility and are defending their Islamic homeland and Islamic revolution with the utmost power. [end recording]

BANI-SADR DETAILS 9 FEB TALKS WITH KHOMEYNI

LD091132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief, was received before noon today by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to PARS, Dr Bani-Sadr briefed the imam of the nation of the latest developments on the war fronts, as well as on general state issues.

After his meeting with the imam, Dr Bani-Sadr spoke to a PARS correspondent about the issues raised in the presence of the imam and his guidelines on them.

Dr Bani-Sadr said that during the meeting with the imam, the situation on various war fronts was discussed. Other points raised included using the opportunity presented by the revolution to create fundamental and basic unity in society, solving the country's shortcomings through work and efforts, and the country's economic situation.

The PARS correspondent asked: What is your view on the need for unity, as expected by the people and repeatedly stated by the imam, on the eve of the 3d anniversary [as heard] of the victory of the revolution?

Dr Bani-Sadr replied: I expressed my view to him. I told him that we have two norms in sociology; one is the moment of victory and unity, for everyone wants to participate in victory; the other is the moment of defeat, which is the period of disputes, for no one is willing to shoulder defeat. Consequently, if we want to remove differences everyone must go for victory, for this is the best way to remove differences. We hope everyone will do just that, with everyone trying to do their own respective work.

Continuing his remarks, Dr Bani-Sadr said that society must be assured that this regime is capable of solving society's problems and achieving fundamental victories in various areas of the people's life. In reply to the correspondent's remark that our people are counting the days to the ultimate victory in the war imposed by Iraq, and asking if there is any good news for them, Dr Bani-Sadr said: We hope so. However, one should add there are two sides to fighting: One is good, the other bad. The good side is that it makes people rely on themselves and use their imagination and hands; they gain self-confidence. The bad aspect is that since we are unable to acquire what we need from various parts of the world, or on many occasions cannot obtain these things at all, we have to devote most of our efforts to not losing our weapons and, meanwhile, weakening the enemy. This takes time. If we were to do otherwise, that is, if we were to resort to short-term and fast battles, then we would have to use our equipment in vain. Consequently, we would suffer the same as Iraq has done with regard to its equipment. Subsequently, we would have been annihilated by now. Therefore, being aware and assured of victory, the people must have patience and tolerance. I believe the greatest gift of our revolution, an inviolable gift, is this general perseverance against difficulties. The world, too, must learn from this perseverance and realize that it cannot bring us to our knees through threats, pressure, boycotts and so forth, even through an imposed war; this is a lesson taught the world by our nation, a lesson the nation itself must not forget; rather, it must strengthen its perseverance.

On the Nonaligned Conference, the president said that if the basis and meaning of the Nonaligned Conference is to be innocuous, then what is its use? However, if it has a role, then one of its objectives must be to stop the aggressor and to stand up to him. Thus, we expect the conference to stand up to the aggressor and ask: Why did you launch this aggression?

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES RAJA'I, NABAVI 8 FEB

LD081106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, Minister of State for Executive Affairs, government spokesman Behzad Nabavi, and Mr Hashemi, the prime minister's political adviser, met with the imam of the people this morning.

After the meeting, our correspondent asked Prime Minister Raja'i about what was discussed with the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and what directives the imam of the people issued. Raja'i replied: At this meeting, held just prior to the departure of Behzad Nabavi and Mr Hashemi for the Nonaligned Conference, the imam issued directives. The other issue discussed involved the recent projections by the Cabinet on progress toward self-sufficiency in agricultural production. Reports were submitted to the imam in this connection.

NABAVI INTERVIEWED PRIOR TO DEPARTURE FOR DELHI

LD061154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] According to a report from the Central News Bureau, the Islamic Republic of Iran's delegation to the Nonaligned Conference left for New Dehli today. Prior to his departure, Mr Behzad Nabavi, the head of the delegation, spoke to a correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the issues to be discussed at the conference. He said: It has been suggested that the issues of the superpowers' presence in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, Afghanistan, suspension of Egypt's membership and the Iran-Iraq war should be placed on the conference's agenda. The Iranian delegation head went on to say: We will ask the conference to condemn Sadoem for his aggression against Iran and to demand that Iraqi forces leave Iranian territory. We will ask the Nonaligned Movement to suspend Iraq's membership until its forces withdraw from Iranian territory. Behzad Nabavi rejected the idea of mediation between Iran and Iraq during the course of the conference and said: Any discussion in this connection will be left for after Iraqi withdrawal from Iranian territory. He also said: We will try to make the Nonaligned Movement more active in international affairs and to make sure that its decisions are implemented. He added: We believe that the Nonaligned Conference must make resolute decisions on the Iraqi regime's aggression against Iran, the occupation of Jerusalem, the military occupation of Afghanistan and the military presence of the superpowers in the Indian Ocean. The conference must take a position.

The Iranian delegation head said, The principle of being independent of both the East and the West is the basis of our policy, and it should be the criterion for participation in the Nonaligned Conference.

7 FEB MAJLIS SESSION CALLS FOR UNITY

LD071336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Today's open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly opened at 0830 this morning with the recitation of verses from the holy Koran. The session was chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani.

According to the same report, the first preagenda speaker today was Dr Hasan Rohani, the deputy from Semnan who, in a speech congratulating the Iranian nation and the imam of the Islamic ration on the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran, said: On the eve of the 2d anniversary of the victory of the revolution, there are certain issues that are a source of great concern to many individuals. The first issue is that from the first days of the victory of the revolution to the present day certain actions have taken place, some of which are being questioned by the people of this society. We hear that a criminal called Bahgtiar is arrested, then we hear that he flees. The issue is simple, but the depth of the issue is not simple. A great many documents existed as secret documents, an enormous part of which were connected with the armed forces.

The persons who placed these documents at the disposal of certain other people are prepared to testify as to whom they handed these documents. But as to what has happened to these documents, no one seems to know.

The deputy from Semnan then referred to the issue of the hostage taking, adding: A momentous event took place and the U.S. idol was smashed. A number of people opposed this and another lot said: The hostages should be set free without any question. I must say that we did not take the hostages in order to obtain money, but rather to neutralize the U.S. plot. They wished to hatch plots abroad in favor of the shah, but we neutralized that. We resisted so much through the hostage-taking issue that the United States finally bowed before us. Who were the people who opposed us? These things should be clarified. The story of Tabas is a complex one, which we simply skimmed over. But if we were to set up a commission to investigate these issues, just like the commission of [words indistinct] a great many issues would come to light.

Continuing his speech he said: One of the nation's aspirations was that the last article of the Constitution should be implemented and on the eve of the 2d anniversary of the revolution this was realized, notwithstanding all of the problems faced by the new supervisory council. Nevertheless, we notice the vast propaganda they instigated against this council at the outset of its work. We will remain silent on their plots, but they should know that should this course continue, and in view of the imam's recommendation, they will be summoned to the debating table.

The second preagenda speaker was 'Abbas Mozaffar, the deputy of the people of Bonjnurd. He said: The most precious boon brought as a gift by this divine revolution for our loving but suffering nation was the principle of rule by a canonist [velayat-e faqih], a new concept, a concept relegated to oblivion in the checkered course of history. He said: A guarantee of the perpetuation of the revolution and of our unity lies solely in keeping this concept alive; and all of the efforts of the great Satan and his Eastern and Western agents are consecrated to reversing our appreciation of this concept. The deputy from Bojnurd said: The real danger lies in the dissenters who, under the mask of Islam and through the issuance of deceptive slogans, are wittingly or unwittingly creating a chasm among the close ranks of the nation. However, unity is only of worth to us when it does not undermine our ideological values.

According to the report by the Central News Bureau's correspondent, the last preagenda speaker was Mostafa Tabrizi, another deputy of the people of Bonjnurd, who said: On the Zolf'qariyeh and Sayyadiyeh war fronts I witnessed the self-sacrificing acts of the combatants of Islam. There I witnessed the (?miracle) of God. A disabled person was fighting with ardor and valor, but kept complaining about the differences among the powers that be and the men in power. Sisters and brothers, the Islamic revolution of Iran, because of its counteroppressive nature, is subject to U.S. plots. But, thanks to our tremendous attraction to the imam of the Islamic nation, we should step up our order and harmony against the U.S. plot. If there are people not taking part in the clashes among the statesmen, you should endeavor to attract them rather than isolate them. It is because these people are the genuine followers of the imam and that they have kept silent at the behest of the imam. [as heard] Today's open session ended at 1215 and the later Majlis session was held at 1300 today.

DETAILS OF 8 FEB MAJLIS SESSION REPORTED

LD081348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] The Islamic Consultative Assembly met at 0830 this morning under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani.

The interior minister said: I must say that only the Majlis can order the suspension of elections, and it is the Interior Ministry that carries out the elections. We wanted to hold elections in certain constituencies. However, as far as certain big cities are concerned, we thought there might be trouble. Obviously, this does not mean that the inhabitants of Esfahan or Tehran or Tabriz, who have given rise to such ideas, are not following the line of the imam; rather, we thought that should any difficulty emerge in elections held in these cities and should the officials be forced to interfere, then the opposition would claim the elections were held at gunpoint. This is precisely what we do not want.

Continuing his remarks at the Majlis, which at this point was being chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, the interior minister said that the Interior Ministry is aware that it cannot postpone constituency elections. It was in the light of this point that we wrote a letter to Mr Bani-Sadr, explaining the reason. We asked him to use his legal right and write to the Majlis. If the Majlis approved it, then the elections would not be held; otherwise they would be. Mr Bani-Sadr said that, owing to the existing difficulties and for the sake of greater freedom, it would be better to delay the elections. I do not know whether this was requested from the Majlis. At any rate, if any delay has occurred in this regard, we are not at fault. Obviously, I believe there exists the necessary quorum in the Majlis now, so any delay in holding the elections would not create any problem so far as the Majlis itself is concerned.

The interior minister then added: I believe that under the present circumstances elections can be held in Esfahan, Tabriz and Tehran. We are currently engaged in studying the situation, in order to hold elections in these cities.

The open session of the Majlis ended at 1135. The next one is to be held next Sunday.

AFP on Session

NC080941 Paris AFP in English 0937 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 8 Feb (AFP)--The speaker of the Iranian parliament today censured France for suppying Iraq with Mirage war planes.

Condemning the move as an "unjustifiable act," Hashemi Rafsanjani accused France of seeking to "colonize the Iraqi people," having realized that in Iran "there was no place for colonialist cupidity."

He said that the French Government "has correctly understood that Iran is no longer going pay a ransom to states that seek to rob its resources--no more profitable contracts, no more cheap oil bestowed on states like France by the regime of the Pahlavis" (family name of the late shah)."

The speaker went on to accuse France of "regarding the Iraqi people as its prey."

"We know about the disgraceful contracts concluded between France and Iraq," he said. "We know the price at which France is selling armaments to Iraq and the price at which it is buying Iraqi oil."

It was not the first time that France had acted against Iran's interests in this way, he charged.

The speaker added that the French had already granted asylum to General Gholam 'Ali Oveysi, former military governor of Tehran, to General Gholam Reza Azhari, head of the military government in 1979, to Shahpur Bakhtiar, last prime minister of the shah's regime, to Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, the shah's sister, and to "all the runaways who should be executed a thousand times over to avenge our martyrs."

Addressing himself to his counterpart in Paris, speaker of the French National Assembly Jacques Chaban-Delmas, Mr Rafsanjani concluded:

"We are under no illusions--nevertheless, from the speaker's podium we send this message to the honoured speaker of the French National Assembly so that he may tell the French people that the peoples of the world will not longer be duped and that France's position is unjustifiable."

PRIME MINISTER RAJA'I CHAIRS 7 FEB CABINET MEETING

LD072120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The Cabinet held a session tonight at 1830, chaired by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

According to the Central News Bureau report, the meeting began with a reading from the Koran. The minister of roads and transport then presented a report on the activities of his ministry and those of other departments, after which the minister of agriculture and rural development presented the Cabinet with a bill approved by the economic council on purchase prices of some agricultural products. The Cabinet also approved this bill.

According to our correspondent's report, the Cabinet discussed and made a decision on the question of appointing an alternate representative of the executive board of the Voice and the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Cabinet approved the nomination of Mr (Husayn Taromi) to the post.

The Cabinet concluded its deliberations at 2200.

DEFENSE COUNCIL DISCUSSES KORDESTAN U.S. AGREEMENT

LD062243 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2035 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The Supreme Defense Council met tonight. According to a Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran correspondent, the meeting, which was chaired by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, was also attended by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly; Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the imam's representative at the Supreme Defense Council; Colonel Fakuri, the minister of national defense and commander of the air force; Morteza Reza'i, the commander of the revolution guards corps; Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Montazeri; 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh; and the supervisor of the council's public relations headquarters.

The participants discussed the situation on the war fronts and related projects. At the conclusion of the lengthy meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the council's spokesman, gave an interview to the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Khamene'i, would you discuss the most important topics of the Supreme Defense Council meeting?

[Answer] In the name of God. Many decisions were made at tonight's meeting. A report was presented by Col (Fayyaz Shirazi), the commander of Kordestan operations.

The report concerned the advances of our forces in the war-stricken regions of Kordestan. He presented some projects that were discussed in detail and on which decisions were made.

Another topic at tonight's meeting concerned POW allowances. According to the Geneva convention POW's receive some allowances. The Supreme Defense Council had been asked by the appropriate government department to express its views on this subject. The topic was discussed and it was decided that the related department should be given a reply.

The next topic concerned letters of safe conduct, which are being given to counter-revolutionaries who surrender with their arms. These letters of safe conduct have been given in West Azarbayjan and Kordestan. The council was asked if these letters should be issued in other regions. The council, after discussions and an exchange of views, decided to issue the letters in other regions with certain provisions.

Another topic concerned ammunition for the Islamic revolution committees. The council was informed that these committees, whose heavy responsibility concerns the maintenance of security in the cities, are lacking parts and ammunition for light weapons. It was decided that a list of the committees' needs should be sent to the Supreme Defense Council and then to the Defense Ministry, which will provide the necessary supplies.

Another topic discussed tonight concerned agreements that had been concluded between the previous regime and the United States. As you know, many agreements had been concluded between the previous regime and the United States that were suspended following the revolution. Many were suspended, some were canceled and others were left pending. It may be necessary to receive compensation for damages with regard to some of the agreements. The Iranian nation's rights should be regained. Some of the agreements should be canceled immediately.

A decision was made to form a committee, including representatives from the Ministry of Commerce, the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Industries and Mines, the Majlis, and the Central Bank of Iran, to review the details of these agreements and declare its views, so that a decision may be made by the Supreme Defense Council. [end recording]

MONTAZERI REJECTS POSSIBILITY OF TALKS WITH IRAQ

LD061138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpt] In the Friday prayer sermons in Qom today His Great Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, rejecting any negotiation with the regime of the traitorous Saddam, said that the leaders and nations of Islamic countries and all people of the world should know that the Iranian battle against the Iraqi Ba'thist regime will continue and that the Iranian nation will never, under any condition, sit at a negotiating table with infidel Saddam.

He then appealed to all of the people for unity and solidarity like that which existed before the revolution; he criticized the methods of some of the newspapers that create confusion and dissension, providing material for foreign radios, and he spoke in detail about the interpretation of the surah of worldly gain.

Referring to the views of Reagan, who has twice asked for a change in the revolutionary Iranian Government, Montazeri said: Those who are trying to weaken the government collaborate with Reagan. He then warned them against doing so.

BANI-SADR HOLDS MEETINGS IN KHUZESTAN 6 FEB

LD061748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] According to PARS, Majlis Deputies Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahallati and Hojjat ol-Eslam Hojjati Kermani met and conferred with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, in a town in Khuzestan this afternoon. The report adds that various state issues were discussed during the meeting.

PARS also reports that engineer Mir Salim, political under secretary in the Interior Ministry and supervisor of the Islamic Republic Police Department, met this afternoon with Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, in a town in Khuzestan. At this meeting, which lasted more than 1 hour, views were exchanged on issues relating to refugees and war zone immigrants, as well as issues concerned with coordinating all projects and improving their conditions.

BANI-SADR ON RELATIONS WITH UK, WAR EFFORT

LD091057 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Feb 81 p 32

[Amit Roy Tehran dispatch: "Bani-Sadr Urges Britain To Keep Trade Pacts"]

[Text] In an exclusive interview at his residence in Tehran, President Bani-Sadr, just back from the war front, talked at length about Anglo-Iranian relations.

He came over as a man of considerable charm, enjoying little snatches of domesticity between long stints at the battle front. His little son, dressed in combat uniform, listened as Mrs Bani-Sadr read him a story.

"The best help England can give us is not to interfere in our work," said Mr Bani-Sadr.

He had once heard on "radio America" that Britain's foreign policy was based on the philosophy: "We do not have friends; we just have national interests."

He himself felt the best and most enduring policy was to win the friendship of nations. He appeared to be suggesting that Britain ought to do more to win the confidence of the Iranian people.

Asked whether there were specific defence purchases that Iran wished to make from Britain, Mr Bani-Sadr, who is also c-in-c of the armed forces--his study is littered with large maps--replied that Iran had completed the financial transactions on certain items which had been paid for but not delivered.

"You should just give us what you have sold to us," he said. "We shall overlook everything else."

Bought and Paid For

He went on: This is not helping us. This is living up to your signed agreements."

Tanks, spare parts, motors and other installations which had been bought and paid for should be delivered by Britain "according to the contract."

"We have bought a ship. It remains to be given. Just give us what we have bought from you. We forget the idea of getting any other help."

(This was an obvious reference to a 20,000 ton naval supply ship built by British shipbuilders for Iran, which has been refused an export licence by the department of trade.

Asked whether Russia had tried to take advantage of Iran's poor relations with America, the president said: "It's natural. The main problem is that a hungry lion would eat a prey if it saw one. This is the dynamics of power.

"Right now, Mr Saddam (Husayn, the Iraqi president) wants to eat us, let alone Russia."

I asked President Bani-Sadr to confirm a report in AZADEGAN, a Tehran newspaper, that he was contemplating resigning as president in protest against what he considered the obstructive policies of the Islamic Republican Party.

The report was "libellous," said Mr Bani-Sadr, printed merely to encourage resignation rumours. "I am determined to stay and work for the war which has a direct effect on this country.

"This kind of scheming at a time of war is like being stabbed in the back."

Khomeyni 'Dilemma'

Should Ayatollah Khomeyni, who recently urged the conflicting political groups to call off their power struggle, do more to support the president?

Mr Bani-Sadr replied carefully that he was grateful to the imam for any support. "But our work and duty should be such that the imam is not placed in a dilemma," thereby conforming that sometimes Khomeyni was in dilemma.

Asked how the Islamic Republican Party, which backed Mr Raja'i's government, was creating difficulties for him, he indicated that freedom and independence, which had been slogans during the revolution, were yet to be achieved.

"If a group practises a policy that threatens freedom, we feel compelled to criticise them."

President Bani-Sadr's comments comes only three days before the second anniversary of the revolution, when he is generally expected to address the nation.

SECURITY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON TEHRAN CLASH

LD071804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] An official at the Tehran security headquarters spoke in an interview with our correspondent today about the rally staged yesterday by one of the groups affiliated with imperialism. Referring to the illegality of the rally, he said that these illegal and misguided groups and agents of international Zionism, imperialism and communism are trying--at a time when our nation has found its path and, under the leadership of the imam of nation, the idol-crushing Khomeyni, is trying to propagate its Islamic revolution and the sublime teachings of Islam all over the world among the oppressed and the deprived, via the esteemed precepts of Islam--the mercenaries and their masters have tried to prevent these actions by various means and trickery. [sentence as heard]

According to the Koranic verse "and they plotted, and God plotted, and God is the best plotter," all of their plans are in vain.

A group of misguided people, numbering about 1,500-2,000 leftwing activists and so-called Feda'iyan-e Khalq guerrillas and hypocritical groups, who had prepared in advance by collecting stones and preparing explosives, and who were carrying pistols--which were taken from them and handed over to the public prosecutor's office and the wartime court, to be displayed later to the honorable Iranian nation via the mass media--tried to attack innocent people, especially those on their way to Friday prayers to perform their divine duty. Little did they know that our nation has preserved its consciousness and alertness, and it blocked their efforts. However, they did succeed in something. They caused some damage to a house in which there were innocent people. They injured a number of people with grenades and others with knives and stones. They inflicted hurt to storekeepers. Fortunately, our nation and the honorable, heroic and Muslim people of Tehran, with their alertness, stopped them, and the brother guards, with the special alertness and acumen that is the result of the revolution and of Islam, were able to identify a number of these mercenaries, arrest them and hand them over to the public prosecutor's office, the Central Committee and the wartime court.

He added that a number of members of these groups who were arrested confessed that the Feda'iyan-e Khalq guerrillas and the organization of hypocrites had mobilized them to attack those who go to pray, to attack public places and to kill or injure women and children. As they themselves stated, they were merely acting on orders. They had been given some money, and their equipment had been given them that same morning. They had brought a number of vehicle loads of pebbles and large stones. They planned to attack the brother guards, but they, with special alertness and acumen, had retreated and merely watched the scene.

BANI-SADR SAYS DETAINED BRITONS TO BE RELEASED

LD091049 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 9 Feb 81 p 1

[Amit Roy Tehran dispatch: "No Proof of Espionage"]

[Text] President Bani-Sadr told me last night that the four Britons detained in Tehran since August would be released because no evidence had been found that they had been spying.

In an interview in his study at his Tehran home, I asked the Iranian leader, just back from the war front, why he was so confident that the Britons would be freed.

He was frank in his answer. "Today, they (the judicial authorities) showed me a document signed by the revolutionary public prosecutor, which said that the documents (evidence) concerning these people is no proof of spying."

The president added: "This, in itself, means that these people will be freed. Of course, I shall ask why they have not already been freed if they are not guilty."

The four--the Anglicans, Miss Jean Waddell, Dr John Coleman and his wife Audrey, and a businessman, Mr Andrew Pyke--were visited in prison on Saturday by Swedish diplomats representing British interests in Iran.

Well treated

Ayatollah Beheshti, Iran's supreme court chief and one of the most powerful men in the country, promised such a meeting could take place when he discussed the case with Mr Leif Leifland, permanent under-secretary at the Swedish Foreign Ministry, who stopped in Tehran on his way to the Nonaligned Conference in Delhi.

Mr Leifland was accompanied to the prison by Mr Gorram Bundy, Swedish ambassador, Mr Edmund Barrett, one of three British diplomats working as part of the "British Interests Section" of the Swedish Embassy, and Mr Erik Belfrage, a Swedish Government aide.

Mr Belfrage told me: "The four British said they were very well treated. They got enough food, sleep and physical exercise. Excellent medical treatment is also readily available to them. They appeared in good health."

The Swedes were able to meet Mr Pyke, who did not have a meeting with Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy on his last visit.

Mr Waite has just returned to Tehran, and the most optimistic interpretation of this is that he will be allowed to leave with the four Britons.

Realistic Attitude

Their release would fit in with the generally more realistic attitude to foreign policy adopted by the Iranians since the departure of the American hostages.

The revolutionary authorities are also expected to release Helene Cynthia Dwyer, the American journalist, arrested on May 5 last year.

Last week, she was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, roughly the period she has been in custody, and she is to be deported "within a day or two," according to diplomatic sources.

Mrs Dwyer had been found guilty of contacting counterrevolutionary agents, establishing radio links between them and the United States, and spying.

AFP Report

NC072215 Paris AFP in English 2212 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Stockholm, 7 Feb (AFP)--Four Britons jailed in Iran since last August may be released soon, a Swedish diplomatic spokesman said here today.

The four were visited by two Swedish Foreign Ministry officials today and appeared to be in good health, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The prisoners said that they were being well-treated and properly fed, the spokesman reported.

They were visited by Goran Bisy, Swedish ambassador to Iran, and Leif Leifland, secretary-general to the Swedish Foreign Ministry. Sweden represents British interests in Iran.

Mr Leifland said that Iranian officials had indicated that the four--Anglican missionaries Jean Waddell and John and Audrey Coleman, and businessman Andrew Pyke--would be released shortly.

He made the comment after meeting with Iranian chief justice Ayatollah Mohammad Behesti Wednesday.

DELEGATIONS LEAVE FOR NUMEROUS COUNTRIES 6 FEB

GF061804 Zahedan International Service in Urdu 1530 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] The first group of delegations of the committee for the Coordination of Islamic Publicity Abroad left for the SFRY, Bulgaria, Malaysia, the Philippines, China, Japan, Tunisia and Italy this morning. More delegations will leave for the Soviet Union and various African, Asian and European countries in 2 days.

The purpose of these tours is to introduce the Islamic revolution and to meet various religious and public figures, educators and Iranians living abroad.

Delegation to India 7 Feb

GF071344 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] The public relations office of the Ministry of Industry and Mines announced that a delegation led by the chairman of the ministry's light industries organization has left for India, to participate in the fourth engineering tools exhibition in New Delhi. The delegation will also conduct studies on Indian industry and will discuss industrial cooperation between Iran and India, particularly in the field of light industries, with Indian industrialists.

DELEGATION MEETS WITH BULGARIAN OFFICIALS

GF091112 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] The Iranian delegation that left for Bulgaria to explain the stands of the Iranian Islamic revolution held talks yesterday with the Bulgarian deputy prime minister and other Bulgarian political and economic officials. During his meeting with the Iranian delegation, the Bulgarian deputy prime minister expressed the Bulgarian people's support for the Islamic revolution in Iran.

The head of the Iranian delegation reviewed the history of the Iranian people's struggle and sacrifice during the past century, particularly during the era that ended with the victory of the Islamic revolution, led by Imam Khomeyni. The head of the Iranian delegation also spoke of the war imposed on Iran by Iraq and said that there is a great deal of evidence proving that U.S. imperialism incited Iraq to start this war. He added that the Iranian people are calling upon the world's free nations and progressive countries not to remain silent about the Iraqi regime's crimes. This is the least the Iranian people expect the socialist states to do, in view of the fact that this issue will have an important influence on future relations between Iran and these states.

The head of the Iranian delegation affirmed that the Iranian Muslim people, who rely on their power and the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, are determined to turn Iran into a graveyard for the Iraqi aggressors.

TURKISH PAPER CLAIMS IRAN CUTS CYPRUS TIES

NC061207 Nicosia HALKIN SESI in Turkish 6 Feb 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Tehran--The Iranian Government has decided to sever diplomatic relations with the Greek Cypriot administration. This decision was made because the Kiprianou administration permitted the use of the Larnaca airport for the dispatch of fighter planes to Iraq, with which Iran is in a state of war.

According to the Tehran radio, the severance of diplomatic relations is based on the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration acted as an intermediary for the dispatch of Mirage fighter planes from France to Iraq. This decision was made by the Iranian Council of Ministers and has been referred to the parliament.

TEHRAN ANNOUNCES TEMPORARY RADIO FREQUENCY CHANGES

LD071340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] In connection with the suspension for 1 week of mediumwave transmissions on the 517 meter band for repair purposes, the Public Relations Office of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued a statement as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We beg to inform our dear Muslim brothers and sisters that the mediumwave transmitter beaming on the 517 meter band, equivalent to 580 kHz, will not be transmitting programs from 0900 till 1600 each day for a week, in order to effect repairs. Therefore, during the hours of the suspension of this transmitter, the dear listeners can listen to the programs of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as in the past, on FM on 90.39 mHz, on the mediumwave 252 meter band, the equivalent of 1,188 kHz, and on 538 meters, the equivalent of 558 kHz.

[Signed] The Public Relations Office of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran

11 IRAQIS JOIN IRANIAN ARMY ON WESTERN FRONT

GF090455 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] PARS has quoted the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran as saying that 11 Iraqi soldiers have joined the Islamic forces on the western front. The Iraqis were transferred to a town in the western part of the country yesterday. A number of these Iraqis are university graduates and master sergeants.

TEHRAN FUEL CRISIS IN IRAQ INCREASING DAILY

GF091217 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] PARS quotes well-informed Iraqi sources as saying that the petroleum, gas and gasoline crisis in Iraq has been increasing daily. The sources add that the Iraqi citizen finds it very difficult to obtain any gasoline, although great amounts of fuel are available to the mercenaries of the executioner Ba'thist Iraqi regime. Iraqi citizens, especially the poor, renounce their rights, fearing that the regime may accuse them of opposing it and thus they may become liable to imprisonment or even to execution. In spite of the tight security measures throughout Iraq, the Iraqi Muslim mujahidin continue their commando operations inside Iraqi territory, amid a wave of displeasure and rebellion among Iraqis resulting from the war imposed on the Iranian Islamic Republic by the agent Saddam regime.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 397, 398

397: 5 Feb Victories

LD061818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Communique 397 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear Muslim compatriots of Iran: The activities and operations by the self-sacrificing personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the elimination of Islam's enemies and the Iraqi Army mercenaries are as follows:

1. Yesterday outlaw armed elements brought Mahabad's garrison, the headquarters of the guards corps and the city's gendarmerie unit under fire. Armed forces personnel, the gendarmerie and the guards corps retaliated by firing on the counterrevolutionaries' positions. In the course of these operations one soldier brother and one guard brother were injured.

2. The self-sacrificing personnel of the Army of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the course of their brave operations yesterday on the western fronts, inflicted heavy blows on the mercenaries of Iraq's Army and, checking any offensive or worthless efforts by the Iraqis, inflicted the following losses and damages on the indidel enemy: the destruction of 4 tanks, 5 cannons, 1 [word indistinct] missile launcher, 13 vehicles, 2 ammunition trucks, 20 group and individual entrenchments, 2 artillery positions, and 2 ammunition tents, and the killing and injuring of more than 145 infidel Saddamists. In these operations the self-sacrificing personnel of the Army of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran succeeded in taking 6 of the enemy forces captive and taking a missile launcher as spoils of war.

3. Yesterday, as a result of fire by combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on one of Abadan's fronts, 1 enemy observation tower and several group and individual entrenchments were set ablaze and destroyed, and about 20 of Saddam's mercenary forces were killed and injured. In operations on other fronts in Abadan, the Muslim combatants brought intense and precise fire on the enemy's positions, destroying three tanks, one 105-mm cannon, one antiaircraft gun, one mortar and several group and individual entrenchments, and killing five Iraqi mercenaries.

As a result of fire by artillery of the Iraqi mercenaries, several houses were destroyed in Abadan and 30 of the city's inhabitants were injured.

4. Yesterday, the Iraqi Armed Forces mercenaries' positions in the western sector of Khuninshahr and Umm Ar-Rasas, Al-Dubey and Al-Mehraj were brought under Iranian fire; a number of the enemy's forces were killed and wounded and a considerable portion of their equipment and ammunition was set ablaze. Three of our forces were injured.

5. Yesterday, the enemy's deceived forces brought Susangerd and Dub-e Naderi under artillery and heavy weapons fire. The armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran retaliated by bringing the mercenaties' positions under fire. No information concerning enemy losses and damages is available. Also, gendarmerie valiants on the Susangerd front fired on and destroyed 7 of the enemy's group entrenchments and killed and injured 15 personnel from the mercenary Iraqi Armed forces.

6. Yesterday, two enemy invader aircraft appeared over the airspace of Kharq and Qeys and fled after being fired upon by ground-to-air air defense units of Iran's combatant forces.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

398: Further on Battles

LD071718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Communique 398 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God for the information of our dear compatriots, we hereby report on the status of and operations in the areas involved in the battle between the right and the devil over the last 24 hours:

1. On one of the Abadan fronts, the valiant combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran set ablaze and destroyed one mortar, one ammunition dump and several collective and individual trenches belonging to to the enemy.

The hero-fostering city of Abadan was subject to savage firing from enemy heavy weapons over the last 24 hours, as a result from which a city square was damaged and three state policemen were injured.

2. On the Khuninshahr front, the valiant combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed a number of the Iraqi Army's individual trenches. One self-sacrificing sailor was injured in these operations.

3. The combatant forces of Iran subjected the enemy's politions in Susangerd to artillery fire yesterday and today, destroying one tank and three trenches and capturing eight enemy personnel.

4. During yesterday's clashes between the personnel of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the outlawed armed elements in the region of Sandanaj, three valiant gendarmes were martyred and two were injured.

4. The Army of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran brought the mercenary enemy's positions in the Iraqi region of [word indistinct] under artillery fire, killing 13 Iraqi mercenaries and injuring 27.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REVOLUTION GUARDS REPORT ON 7 FEB FIGHTING

LD081818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Summary] PARS reports that in a series of coordinated operations yesterday, five Iraqi mercenaries were captured by the forces of Islam and a large number of the infedel forces were killed and wounded.

Khuzestan revolution guards and the reconstruction crusade's public relations office told PARS in Ahvaz that during these operations, which were carried out with support from the guards' mortars and army artillery and which lasted more than 8 hours, Iraqi tanks in an Iraqi position in a village 7 km south of Susangerd were forced to retreat by the guards. A number of guards were injured during the operation: one is in critical condition and the rest are satisfactory.

"An informed source of the Dezful Revolution Guards Corps informed a PARS correspondent in Ahvaz that Dezful was calm until 1711 when this report was dispatched and that battles continue between the warriors of Islam and the aggressive Iraqi Army on the fronts in the west of Dezful and Shush."

According to the relief and medical aid headquarters in Dezful, the bodies of our martyrs have been transferred to hospitals in Dezful and Andimeshk in the last 24 hours. Khuzestan medical aid headquarters also informed PARS and the Central News Bureau in Ahvaz that during clashes in the last 24 hours between Iranian and Iraqi forces on the Susangerd, (Malekiyeh), (Navard) Darkhovin, Farsiaty Hamidiyeh, Mohammadiyeh and the Kharq-Hew Dam fronts, 27 of the Iranian forces were wounded and 12 were killed altogether.

"According to another report from the Farsiat front, a group of revolution guards discovered a large minefield yesterday, they defused 220 antipersonnel mines and all returned safely to their bases."

Citing the Khuzestan governor general's office, the Central News Bureau reports that Iraqi forces stationed near Susangerd are constantly shelling the city; consequently a number of houses have been wrecked and a number of Iranian forces killed or wounded.

REVOLUTION GUARDS STATEMENT ON ILAM, MARIVAN

LD062207 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Summary] The following statement was released tonight by the public relations office of the revolution guards corps headquarters:

In His exalted name. Over the past 2 days, operations conducted against evildoers have included the following:

1. Ilam: Fighting continues with heavy weapons between Islamic forces and the Saddam invaders along Meymak and Kani Sakht; a considerable number of invaders are reported to have been killed or wounded. No exact figure is yet available.

2. Marivan: The enemy forces are reported to have suffered heavy casualties in (Dasht-e Rashan). Six enemy vehicles were also destroyed.

3. "During a mopping-up operation yesterday in the Kenareh region of Marivan, conducted with full coordination between our brothers in the corps of revolution guards in Marivan and the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga, 11 ammunition trucks belonging to armed illegal bandits were captured by our forces. During these operations, more than 50 counterrevolutionaries were either killed or wounded and 6 were captured by the Islamic forces. Our brothers did not suffer any casualties in these operations."

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING, SITUATION IN SOUTH

Dezful Shelled

LD061846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Summary] According to a PARS report, fighting on Khuzestan's fronts continued today.

"The city of Dezful today once again came under Iraqi mercenary armed forces shelling."

Between 1200 and 1210 today, as the Muslim inhabitants of Dezful were conducting their midday prayers, two shells hit Dezful's residential areas. Fortunately, no one was injured.

Two Iranian combatants who had been injured on the Dezful fronts were taken to the city's hospital. Two more that had been injured on the Ahvaz front were taken to hospitals in Ahvaz.

Revolution Guards Activities

GF071709 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Quoting the Khuzestan Revolution Guard Corps Public Relations Office, the Central News Bureau correspondent reports that in the past 2 days, Omidiyeh's selfless revolution guards succeeded in discovering an enemy minefield in [name indistinct] axis and desused and collected more than 1,000 mines. According to the same report, during the past 3 days, the same Islamic combatants, in a mortar attack on the enemy's positions in (?Kafteh Kush) axis, destroyed three personnel carriers, two tanks and two (?PNP) personnel carriers of the Ba'th army. About 20 of the infidels trenches were also destroyed. The same report says that 15 of enemy's infidel forces were killed or wounded during this operation.

Deputy Interior Minister's Visit

GF071704 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] According to the Ahvaz correspondent of the Central News Bureau, Mr Mir Salim, the interior deputy minister, accompanied by the Khuzestan deputy governor general, arrived in Mahshahr last Thursday to visit the war-stricken families and to review their situation and the shortages in Hejrat township. During his meeting with Mahshahr officials, plans and a project for the improvement of the housing of war-stricken families were discussed and necessary orders were given to local officials.

Friday Imam Seminar

GF081714 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Excerpts] In compliance with the decrees of the great leader of the Iranian revolution, Imam Khomeyni, and due to the emphatic recommendation by His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri on the need for discussions between the clergy and the authorities, and also on the eve of the anniversary of the revolution, a 3-day seminar, attended by the Friday imams, some of the faithful and combatant clergy of Khuzestan Province, and directors and officials of the education department, began work this morning in the hall of Ahvaz Nezam-e Vifa High School.

In the first session of the seminar, attended by the Khuzestan governor general, the faithful clergy, directors of the provincial departments, government and army officials, heads of revolutionary organizations, government departments and a group of faithful brothers and sisters, Korank verses were read by a member of the school's Islamic society. Following that, the members of the mobilization unit of Ahvaz [name indistinct] mosque sang the "self-sacrifice" anthem.

The director of the Khuzestan education department spoke on the sacrifices and work of individuals such as Mirza Kuchak Khan-e Jangali, Seyyed Hasan-e Modarres and Ayatollah Kashani and the experience gained through them. He said: We have no need for guidance from the East or West, since we enjoy the unique program of Islam and the Koran. Experience has shown that whenever we resorted to other schools of (?thought) we were defeated. This imposed war and the events in Naqadeh, Gonbad and Tabas are not dissimilar to the battles of [word indistinct] Nahravan and Khavarej, since the goal of those battles, as that of the unwanted Iraqi war, was to keep Muslims occupied; and similarly, the enemy wants today to rob us of the gains of the Islamic revolution through their battles. In another part of the speech he said: We educators believe that we should always benefit from the opinions and guidance of the clergy and the leaders of religion, in order to serve the imam and the nation better.

The speech was followed by a poem recital on the martyrdom of the brothers in the Karabalai of Hoveyzeh. The governor general of Khuzestan then delivered a speech in which he said: The highest goal of Islam is to bring all to the battleground [words indistinct] that Iraqi Army attacked the Khuzestan borders with 2,400 tanks and stayed behind the gates of Khorramshahr [Khuninshahr] for 40 days and the idea that Khuzestan can be captured in 2 weeks was proven false. The Khuzestan governor general added: The people of Tehran stood in front of machineguns in the 17th of Shahrivar Square and our people in Khuzestan resisted artillery fire. If the enemy captures a city or the roads leading into and out of a city, it does not mean that the city is lost or has fallen. Our people are successful because they completely understand the actions of the colonialists and the revolution. The events in Khuninshahr and Abadan have shown that our people will not surrender to force.

One and a half million of our war-stricken people have withstood cold, lack of housing and other headaches in the camps and have not let go of their revolution.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Sadeq Taheri, the Ahvaz Friday imam, while describing the aims of the seminar, said: Saddam's hands have been stained with the blood of the Iraqi and Iranian people and he must answer for these cruelties. Today this mission is on our shoulders and that of the educator brothers. We must benefit from the God-given gift of the imam's being and establish true culture in the country.

The seminar's sessions over the next 2 days will consist of group discussions. The results of these discussions will be included in the resolution issued at the end of the seminar.

More on Seminar

GF081728 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] The 3-day seminar of Khuzestan Friday imams, ulema, and officials of the Khuzestan education department, which started yesterday, resumed work today in group sessions. In the Friday imams and devoted clergy's session, the basic change of values, the interpretation of life from an Islamic point of view, education at theological schools, the reopening of schools, the role of the mosque and the Friday imam and the safeguarding of this role, and Islamic education for women were discussed.

During the meeting of the education department's officials, the reopening, organizational and financial aspects of schools, and the construction and renovation of schools were discussed, with decisions made. In addition the educational problems of war victims were discussed.

During the meeting of the officials from the provincial education department, shortages and the department's relations with citizens and the Friday imams were discussed. Constructive plans and projects were proposed and the responsibilities of education officials were reviewed.

The Central News Bureau correspondent in Ahvaz reports that the universities, revolution guards, the reconstruction crusade and other revolutionary organizations have sent constructive proposals to this seminar.

Iraqis Captured Near Susangerd

GF081426 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] The news bureau of the Khuzestan Islamic revolution guards, in a report to the Ahvaz Central News Bureau, announced that a group of selfless revolution guards attacked the Iraqi mercenary forces situated in a village 8 km south of Susangerd yesterday following the supportive artillery and mortar fire of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The revolution guards captured eight Iraqis, having already wounded or killed a great number of the enemy infantry.

The Ba'thist mercenaries fled with their tanks following the attack. The battle, which lasted over 8 hours, resulted in a number of the brother guards being wounded. With the exception of one, all of the wounded are in satisfactory condition.

Iraqi Supply Positions Attacked

LD081724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Summary] According to a Central News Bureau report, the enemy supply route in the region of [word indistinct], an enemy wireless communication tower, and houses near (Yek Sad Dastgah) came under artillery fire, resulting in considerable enemy losses and casualties. Enemy entrenchments along the Karun River embankment also came under artillery fire.

"Mortar fire from the fighting forces of Islam was aimed at enemy positions. The Khuninshahr-Ahvaz supply axis was closed for several hours and the enemy suffered losses and casualties, the extent of which is not yet known."

Shelling of Abadan, Susangerd

GF081444 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Bureau in Ahvaz, the civilian regions of Abadan have suffered severe damage, due to heavy artillery fire by the Iraqi aggressors in the past 24 hours. The public relations department of the Khuzestan governor general's office told this to a Central News Bureau correspondent and added that the forces of hedonism situated near the city of Susangerd have the city under continuous artillery fire, which resulted in the destruction of a number of houses yesterday, as well as the martyrdom and wounding of a number of Islam's fighters.

Clashes in Abadan Region

LD081722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Summary] According to a PARS report from Abadan, clashes continued last night and today along the Abadan front between the forces of Islam and of the mercenary Saddam, as a result of which a number of enemy entrenchments were destroyed and a number of enemy forces killed.

"According to another report, quoting a spokesman for the Muslim Brotherhood in Abadan, last night Saddam's mercenaries, under the cover of artillery, embarked upon an effort to penetrate Abadan from Basra, on the other side of Arvand Rud. The enemy effort was stopped by the vigilance of the combatants of Islam. The enemy lost part of its military equipment as a result of our forces' artillery fire."

Last night and today, the city of Abadan was under the enemy's long-range artillery fire from two regions of Mared in the north of Abadan and the city of Al-Faw inside Iraq, as a result of which a few houses were damaged.

As a result of enemy artillery fire on a village near Abadan, a few houses were damaged and five of our compatriots were martyred.

Hand-to-hand clashes took place last night between Islam's combatants and the Iraqi forces in Tir Square, on the Abadan-Mahshahr axis, and at least 11 Iraqi invaders were killed. In addition, two self-sacrificing combatants of Islam were martyred.

According to the PARS report, an exchange of artillery was still in progress in Abadan at 1630, with Iraqis shelling Abadan's residential quarters and our forces shelling the enemy's positions.

Ramhormoz Training Courses

GF081607 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] The mobilization headquarters of the Ramhormoz revolution guards are registering brother volunteers for combat training for the next mobilization class. Volunteers may contact the public relation's department of the revolution guards organization of this city every day but Friday to register.

FIGHTING CONTINUES ON WESTERN BATTLEFRONTS

6 Feb Report

LD061808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Summary] According to PARS the fighting on one western front, where the enemy had embarked upon efforts to capture the front, ended in defeat for the enemy, whose attempts were stopped.

Iranian forces inflicted heavy losses and casualties on the enemy and, in addition to destroying a considerable number of tanks, vehicles and enemy personnel, captured seven enemy personnel.

Fighting on the western fronts is continuing with an exchange of fire from artillery and other heavy weapons. Our forces halted an enemy offensive and, according to a confirmed report, 20-25 enemy tanks, several ammunition trucks and 5 trenches were destroyed and 150 of the enemy forces were killed or injured.

On the Shur-e Shirin front too, gendarmerie forces destroyed three Iraqi invaders' tanks, and fighting is continuing on other western fronts today.

8 Feb Report

LD081842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] According to PARS, quoting the public relations of the guards corps on the (Chandluleh) front, during a 2-day guerrilla operation the brother guards were able to infiltrate the heart of the enemy, blowing up and setting ablaze two of their ammunition vehicles. During these operations all of the enemy personnel were killed. There is no accurate information on the enemy losses [as heard]. The brother guards all returned to their base safely. Also according to this report on one of the Ilam fronts, 20 of the warriors of Islam were wounded and 5 martyred. They were transferred to Ilam's Razi hospital.

At present the exchange of artillery and heavy and light weapons fire continues on the Kan-e Sakht, Konjancham and other western fronts.

Sporadic Clashes

LD081757 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Summary] PARS reports that exchanges of artillery and mortar fire and sporadic clashes are continuing along the western fronts."

On the basis of reports reaching PARS from Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Gilan-e Gharb, and Zeleh Zard, our forces, while maintaining their superiority, have arrested the enemy's efforts and have retaliated by striking heavy blows at the enemy's positions. "In the last week, 4 minefields with 3,000 antitank and antipersonnel mines were discovered and defused by the Islamic combatants on the Zahab front."

A PARS correspondent reports from Kermanshah that clashes that began on the western fronts last night are still in progress, with the enemy suffering heavy losses and casulaties. Some 13-14 of the enemy forces have been taken captive and a large number of the enemy's tanks and heavy weapons has been destroyed.

Another report says that in the last 24 hours, 10-15 tanks and 7 vehicles belonging to the enemy were destroyed and 70-80 enemy forces were killed.

"An informed military source on the western front told a PARS correspondent that in the last 5 days 26 tanks, 10 perconnel carriers, 4 cannon, and 1 enemy [word indistinct] were destroyed by the combatants of Islam; 60 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed, and 200 more were injured."

Some Iraqi aircraft appeared in Kermanshah's airspace but were forced to flee following fire from the city's air defense.

In Reyjab, seven Iraqis surrendered themselves to the Iranian forces.

KORDESTAN, WESTERN AZARBAYJAN FIGHTING REPORTED

Iraqi Losses

LD062242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Quoting an informed source in the 81st Army Division in Kordestan, PARS reports that in the course of fighting yesterday between Islamic Republic Army combatants and the invading Iraqi enemies between the Marivan region and Panjwin in Iraqi territory, the enemy suffered considerable losses after Khormal post came under heavy artillery fire from Islamic forces. This resulted in the death of nearly 20 or Saddam's mercenaries. The same report adds that 40 Iraqi troops were wounded during these confrontations.

In another confrontation today between the revolution guards corps and some armed illegal groups in Kamyaran, the mercenary counterrevolutionary elements suffered heavy casualties.

Smuggler, Weapons Captured

LD071350 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] The Western Azarbayjan regional gendarmerie commander, in an interview given to PARS this morning, said: Thanks to efforts by gendarmerie officers in Quchki Gendarmerie Post 229, weapons of various types and 600 rounds of ammunition were discovered in a Khavar truck. These weapons included M-1 and Brno rifles, sidearms and shotguns that were being carried to Lorestan. The person smuggling weapons was arrested and handed over to the responsible authorities.

Guards' Report

LD071820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, a spokesman for Kordestan's guards corps reported early this morning that the building that houses Sanandaj's revolution court was attacked by armed elements from both west and east. Those attacking the building were armed with RPG-7's and Kalashikovs. They fired five RPG-7 rounds at the building. One shot, after hitting the building's elevated water tank, hit another building to the east of the revolution court building, causing minor damages. Guard brothers stationed at the revolution court building retaliated by firing at the attacking elements. Our forces suffered no losses during these clashes. There are no reports of losses among the assailants.

The Muslim Kurdish pesherga organization's Marivan branch told PARS that its members mopped up armed groups in (Kakol) village yesterday, taking one Land Rover and a typewriter from the counterrevolutionaries, as well as injuring five of them.

According to the same report, last Thurday the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran stationed in the Marivan border area opened artillery fire on enemy positions east of [words indistinct] in the [word indistinct] valley. They killed four Iraqi officers and set two Iraqi vehicles on fire.

According to Kordestan's 27th Division operational commander from Marivan, Iranian combatants, on 5 February, shelled Iraqi border posts in (Karman) and (Rustambakh), killing 5 Iraqi mercenaries and injuring 20. Four enemy concrete bunkers were destroyed and 10 donkeys carrying ammunition, along with 5 members of the outlawed armed groups, were killed and destroyed.

According to Marivan's guards crops, yesterday four persons who had been tricked into cooperating with the outlawed armed groups surrendered themselves and their arms to Marivan's Islamic revolution guards and received letters of safe conduct. Since 10 January, 50 such people in this region, after hearing the speech by the leader of the revolution, have surrendered to Marivan's guards corps and received letters of safe conduct.

According to another report by the PARS correspondent, the joint operational headquarters of the armed forces and the revolution guards corps in Mahabad reported that at 0100 yesterday, elements of the outlawed armed groups mounted an attack with heavy and light weapons on Mahabad's television station but were faced by the vigilance of the armed forces, gendarmerie and guards corps brothers. Islam's forces suffered no losses in this attack, but 20 of the counterrevolutionaries were killed and a large number were injured. These clashes continued until 0530. Other armed forces and guards corps centers have also been attacked, but crushed the attack with light and heavy weapons.

Iraqi Deportees Arrive

GF080536 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Fifty of our sister and brother Iraqi Muslims who were deported by the fascist infidel regime arrived in Marivan city, northwest Iran, last Friday via the (Kawji) border road. Most of these deportees are elementary and secondary schoolgirls. Shouting anti-Iraqi slogans, they told our brother revolution guards that Saddam's security forces--in order to cover up the crimes of the Iraqi regime and prevent them from reaching the outside world--have imprisoned their families and have threatened to kill them if these crimes are revealed.

Sanandaj Clashes

LD081730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] According to PARS, clashes continue between the combatants defending the revolution and the counterrevolutionaries and mercenary agents of Saddam at-Tikriti on the Kordestan border strip.

According to a correspondent of the central news unit quoting Sanandaj guards corps yesterday 25 more counterrevolutionaries surrendered to Sanandaj guards, handed over their arms and received letters of amnesty. Also yesterday, three persons surrendered themselves and their arms to the Marivan guards corps.

According to a PARS correspondent, quoting the Army Joint Staff and the revolution guards corps, in clash that occurred on the Sanandaj-Kermanshah road between counterrevolutionaries and gendemarerie personnel, five counterrevolutionaries were killed and a number of others were injured. Of the gendarmerie forces one NCO and two soldiers were martyred.

The PARS correspondent reported: According to the joint operational headquarters of the revolution guards corps and the army, last Thursday 11 Iraqi military refugees who had surrendered themselves to the warriors of Islam in Bane and Sardasht were transferred to Sanadaj from Saqqez. Among these were a number of graduate conscripts and a number of auxiliary lieutenants of the Iraqi Army.

Offer of Amnesty

LD081904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The governor general of Western Azarbayjan has issued a message to which I draw your attention: [Begin recording] Further to the imam of the nation's message of 21 January, all individuals and members of groups in Western Azarbaijan Province who have committed errors against the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran are hereby informed that providing they repent for their past actions, surrender their arms and ammunition and stop supporting insurgents, the government will drop its claims against them and will safeguard them. As long as there are no private claims against these individuals and they do not break their repentence, they will not be proscuted by the armed forces, the law enforcement agencies, the guards corps or other Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

As an indication of good will, mopping-up operations in the region will be suspended until 11 February, but after that date they will be firmly resumed.

It is recommended that all individuals take advangage of this opportunity and return to Islam, so that they can leave a good name after themselves at this delicate phase in the history of this land. It is clear that the divine's agony and disgrace in the other world awaits criminals. [end recording]

KURDISH RADIO REPORTS ON SUPPORT FOR MAHABAD

JN051737 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1245 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Mahabad--In response to events in Mahabad, Kurdush groups in Kordestan's towns and villages continue to send material aid and foodstuffs in support of the people of Mahabad. Letters of support for Mahabad by the people of Kordestan continue to reach us in the wake of the artillery shelling to which the town has been subjected by the army and the guards.

The commander of the martyr Awarah forces has sent a message of support for the people of Mahabad, saying that the regrettable events in Mahabad are painful and disturbing to every honest Kurd. He added: We support the people of Kordestan, particularly the people of Mahabad, to the last drop of our blood. We pledge to the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party and the heroic people of Mahabad to continue the struggle in defense of the lives, dignity and honor of the people of Kordestan.

On this occasion, the Kurdish Democratic Party organization in Naqadeh, [words indistince] and (?Bukan), the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Youth Union in Nagadeh, the people of Naqadeh, and the heroic peshmerga of the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party of (Afshin) forces have sent messages of support for the Political Bureau and for the people of blood-soaked Mahabad. They condemned the barbaric practices of the government and proclaimed that they will firmly retaliate against fascism. Moreover, the Sanandaj organization [words indistinct], the commander of the Simko forces, the heroic peshmerga, and the peshmerga of the popular army also sent messages expressing their denunciation of the barbaric practices of the anti-people army and the murderous guards in Mahabad. They expressed their readiness to [words indistinct].

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

5 Feb Commentaries

TA051918 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 5 February carried two commentaries.

The first, entitled "The True Forces of the Revolution Approve of the Warning By the Imam of the Nation," said: While speaking to steelmill workers, members of the mobilization for reconstruction corps from Kernan and officials and representatives of several organs of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni once more expressed his deep concern and disappointment over ill-considered remarks and actions by officials in the upper echelons of the government. This is not the first time that the imam of the nation has invited our homeland's people, parties and organizations, and especially the leaders of the system of the Islamic Republic, to preserve unity of word and action. He warned that discord, division and non-monopolism will lead our revolution to destruction. Nearly every day and in all his remarks and messages, the imam has repeatedly stressed the need for unity and alliance. However, what has aroused the utmost regret and concern is the disregard shown by the administrators of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the imam's guidelines. The imam's warning to the administrators that he will take back whatever he gave them enjoys the approval of all true forces of the revolution and of those loyal to the popular and anti-imperialist policy of the imam of the nation.

The second commentary, entitled "An End Must Be Put to the Subversive Activity of the Afghan Counterrevolutionaries in Our Homeland," said: Our homeland's newspapers are publishing numerous reports about the crimes of the Afghan counterrevolutionary bands in the various parts of the country. For a long time now the armed Afghan counterrevolutionary bands have been operating in the Province of Sistan va Baluchestan. Although the local authorities in this province have repeatedly told the government and the leaders of the revolution that these criminal bands are engaged in looting and terror, the authorities have still not taken any serious measure to eradicate the activity of these imperialist elements and knife wielders of the Afghan feudalists.

The fugitive Afghan counterrevolutionaries are widely engaged in the transfer, import and sale of narcotics in Iran. According to the instruction of their American and Chinese masters, they also import weapons to Iran and place them at the disposal of feudalists and elements that plot and engage in subversion against the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The transfer and distribution of drugs in Iran's various provinces is the usual task of the fugitive Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The true revolutionary forces and the committed clergy of our homeland have repeatedly demanded that an end be put to the subversive activity of the Afghan counterrevolutionary bands in our homeland. It has been often said that these criminals play the role of the middleman between the counterrevolution in our country and the American, Chinese and Israeli espionage and intelligence services, and have the duty of implementing their hostile plans and plots against the system of our Islamic Republic. Creating the potential for free activity by the Afghan counterrevolutionary elements, even under the banner of Islam, is tantamount to striking at the system of our Islamic Republic and freeing the hands of the U.S. fifth column to implement subversive counterrevolutionary plots on our homeland's territory. The Afghan counterrevolutionaries are notof and should not be in our homeland.

7 Feb Commentaries

TA072002 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 7 February carried two commentaries.

The first, entitled "Now It Is Time for Work, Not for Sleep", stated that the imam of the nation, while addressing steelmill workers and representatives of some revolutionary foundations, said that factory workers or miners or employees in any part of the country should respect discipline and beware of the propaganda uproar of those who wish to create disorder. The imam justly added that, today, slowdowns or strikes are treasonous.

The true revolutionary forces, united with the revolution, have followed this just policy following the victory of the revolution and have struggled and continue to struggle against those who strive to encourage workers to carry out slowdowns or strikes. These true forces in their newspapers call on the workers and employees of our nation to participate in constructive work.

Fortunately, the decisive majority of the workers in our homeland, while understanding the sensitive conditions of our country--especially by perceiving the difficulties and shortcomings arising from the war imposed onour country by world-devouring U.S. imperialism and its agents in the region--are mindful, with revolutionary awareness, of the ruses and plots of factory owners, compromising liberals and pro-Maoists, and in many cases have thwarted the suggestions of these foes of the revolution for c[illegible]ing factories or creating unemployment.

To fulfill the imam's demand that unemployment be prevented, as well as slowdowns and strikes, responsible government authorities, in addition to the workers, have an important duty--by clarifying the limits of ownership in the industrial sector, factories should be nationalized and by importing raw materials from countries wanting to have equal trading relations with us, an end can be put to the plots of employers, compromising liberals and pro-Maoists.

The second commentary, entitled "The (?Intensification) of the U.S. Aggressive Policy in the Persian Gulf," said: The new U.S. administration is continuing with even more fervor the implementation of the aggressive policy of the Carter administration. In the course of handing the government over to Reagan, the U.S. propaganda machinery, (?influenced) by the big military industries of that country, suggested to Reagan that the time has now come for resorting to the force of war in carrying out aggressive activities in regions having alleged vital importance for the United States. Actually, the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, with 190,000 soldiers, is playing the role of the striking force for landing forces in oil-rich regions. Thus, the United States is taking steps on the dangerous path of resorting to the policy of the club, threatening the nations of the Persian Gulf with occupation of their oil riches. If we judge Reagan's first press conference, we see that he intends not only to continue the former administration's aggressive policy, but to intensify strife in the Persian Gulf, the arms race and intervention in the affairs of other governments.

We can say (?boldly) that no change has occurred in the new U.S. administration's policy on our country. The fact that the United States is not prepared to withdraw its naval force from the Persian Gulf is proof that U.S. aggressive plans in this region still remain in force. Meanwhile, the United States is exerting efforts to attract Egypt, Israel, Pakistan and Oman into its aggressive orbit, to expand its military presence in the Near and Middle East, with the aid of these reactionary regimes, and to create bases in this region. But the nations of the Persian Gulf region decisively protest against the U.S. military preparations in the region and seriously support the Soviet Union's proposal for securing peace and stability in this region.